The New-York Times.

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Terrible Accident on the Erie Railroad.

SIX LIVES LOST.

A LARGE NUMBER INJURED.

The Night Express Train Thrown Down a Forty-Feet Embankment Near Port Jervis.

Coroner's Inquest and Burial of the Dead.

LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Statements of Witnesses.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The most serious accident that has ever occurred on the Erie Railroad, happened to the Express train (which leaves Jersey City at 5:30 P. M.,) on Thursday, six miles east from Port Jervis, at about 9 o'clock P. M. The train consisted of a locomotive, six passenger cars and one baggage crate. There were about 150 persons on the train. They had just stopped at Turner's Corner where passengers take tea, and then proceeded westward at the rate of about 35 miles an hour. On approaching a place, known as "Shin Hollow," where the road is straight, with a steep embankment, some forty feet in depth on one side, the locomotive struck a broken rail, which it jumped, carrying along the crate and the first four passenger cars. The two rear cars, however, were thrown from the rail, and, after being drawn over the sleepers for some distance, the coupling broke, which connected these two cars with the rest of the train, and they were both thrown over the embankment. The rear car turned two or three times completely over, while the other made but one turn and a half, remaining bottom up. The last car was torn to fragments, one of the heavy iron trucks passing through the bottom and crushing to death several of those within. All the deaths occurred in this car, while in this, as well as the other, a large number were seriously injured. A number had their limbs broken, and were pierced by splinters and fragments of the wreck. Six persons were found to have been killed, viz.; three men, one woman, (colored,) and two children. Two or three were living last evening whose injuries are so serious that it is thought that they cannot recover.

For over an hour a scene of the wildest confusion prevailed around the spot. All the lights having been extinguished, the surrounding darkness added to the horror of their situation. While some labored industriously to extricate those who were buried beneath the wreck, others piled portions of the fragments together and made bonfires to give light, and others brought water from a spring near by to revive those who were fainting from pain and the loss of blood. As soon as possible after the full extent of the disaster was known, the Locomotive, with one car, was despatched to Port Jervis to bring assistance, and in about one hour [11½ P. M.,) it returned, having from four to five physicians, with such medicines and restoratives as were at hand, and a number of citizens, who promptly came down to offer their assistance. By this time, all the living but injured persons were placed in the remaining cars; those most seriously hurt reclining upon double seats, and the dead being laid in one of the cars together. The train reached Port Jervis about midnight, but the news of the disaster had been circulated among the citizens, who rose, lighted their houses, and made every arrangement to receive and care for the wounded passengers. The following is a list of the killed and wounded, carefully prepared from the reports brought us from several quarters, and from statements of passengers, which in the details of the disaster agree with our account and the statements published below. It will be seen by the latest intelligence received from our reporters at Port Jervis that the number of the injured is not so great as we give below, from which it is to be hoped that several of them were less seriously hurt than was at first supposed.

LIST OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

1. Harvey Wood, Wellsboro', Tioga Co., Pa.
2. A. Robertson, New-York City.
3. A child of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, No. 299 Ninth-avenue, New-York City.
4. A man, (name unknown.)
5. Mrs. Ray, (colored,) Binghamton.
6. A child of Mrs. Brown, of Waterbury, Conn.

INJURED.

AT THE FOWLER HOUSE, PORT JERVIS.

1. Mrs. Turner, Ninth-avenue, New-York. Husband does business in Brooklyn.
2. A child of Mrs. Turner, slightly injured.
3. Charles B. Burdell, Newark, N. J., slightly injured.
4. Morton Brown, Waterbury, Conn., ankle broken.
5. William Norton, lawyer, No. 62 William-street, New-York, bruised not seriously.
6. Colonel L. Lay, New-Orleans, ribs broken.
7. Wife of Colonel Lay, slightly injured.
8. A child of Colonel Lay, slightly injured.
9. C. Barrett, Cleveland, Ohio, thigh broken.
10. Adam Ray, (colored,) Binghamton, New-York, husband of Mrs. Ray, who is killed.
11. Mrs. Crosby, Steuben County, N. Y., slightly injured.
12. Child of Mrs. Crosby, ditto.
13. Emil Haas, firm of E. Haas & Co., No. 50 Broad-street, New York, slightly injured.
14. Mr. Baker, Buffalo, slightly injured.
15. Augustus F. Bays, lawyer, No. 45 William-street, New-York, not dangerous.
16. A. Hoguet, No. 64 East Twenty-eighth-street, New-York, slightly injured.

AT THE DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS.

17. John E. White, No. 127 Beekman-street New-York, badly injured, but thought to be recovering.
18. Bridget Gray, Brooklyn; slightly.
19. Mrs. Seavans, No. 62 Pacific-street, Brooklyn; slightly injured.

20 to 24 Four children of Mrs. Seavans and a nurse; slightly injured.

25. Professor Isaac Lewis Peet, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, New-York City; slightly injured.
26. Wife of Professor Peet; slightly.
27. Philo Paddock, (mute,) Chautauque Co., New-York; slightly.
28. Miss Eastman, (mute,) Chautauque Co.; slightly.
29. E. W. Gill, Mullee's Fort, Fairfield Co., Ohio; badly hurt, but recovering.

INJURED SLIGHTLY, MOST OF WHOM HAVE LEFT FOR THEIR HOMES.

30. D. A. Seeley, Elmira (firm of Seeley, Walkens & Sherman.)
31. John W. Beals, Boston.
32. S. Dunham, Wappello, Louisa Co., Iowa.
33. John Arnott, Elmira, Director of Erie Railroad.
34. James Sands, New-York.
35. Mr. Brown, Tioga Valley, N. Y.
36. Mrs. Brown, wife of above.
37. William Rose, No. 283 Third-street, New-York.
38. John Wayland; has friends in Toronto.
39. Nathaniel Barnes, [mute,) Sparta, Rome, N. Y.
40. C. F Riddell, Newark, N. J.
41. L. F. Howell, Meadville, Penn.
42. P. P. Schwartz, Utica, Licking Co., Ohio
43. Miss J. L. Hill, Portland, Chautauque Co. N. Y.
44. Michael Conklin, Jacksonville, Ill.
45. George Sylvan, Woodstock, Canada West
46. Ira Bush, Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y.
47. Henry Smith, residence unknown.
48. Miss Newman, No. 62 Pacific-street, Brooklyn.
49. Adonai Barry, (mute,) Deaf and Dumb Institute.
50. C. C. Murray, Narrowsburg, New-Jersey
51. Rev. Edmund B. Palmer, No. 18 Poplar street, Boston.
52. William Wallace Farnum, Port Jervis N. Y.
53. Mr. John Scofield, No. 178 Franklin-street, New-York.
54. Emma Roe, No. 178 Franklin-street, New York.

Mrs. Scofield, whose statement we publish elsewhere, says that Mr. John E. White, who is classed amongst the injured, died before she left.

Mrs Ray, (colored,) who was killed, had been on a visit to her daughter in Newark. Her body was brought to Jersey City last evening, and from there taken to the residence of her daughter.

The wife and child of Mr. Peet, mentioned as among the injured passengers, were the family of Prof. Isaac Lewis Peet, Vice-Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City. They escaped with slight injuries. Prof. Peet was in charge of a number of the pupils of the Institution, who were returning to their homes at the West to spend the Summer vacation. Mr. Peet himself appeared to have escaped injury.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb institution, who are reported as slightly injured, are Mr. Philo R. Paddock, Miss Eastman and Miss Velona Barry. The pupils to the number of 100 left One Hundred and Fifty-second-street Thursday evening in the steamboat *Hero* and took the cars (such as were bound West) at Piermont.

Mr. John W. Beals, of Boston, who was reported as injured, is a son of Mr. Beals, one of the proprietors of the Boston *Post*. He returned to this City yesterday morning.

Very few of the passengers who sustained no serious injury have returned. They proceeded on their journey westward this morning. Three persons returned to New-York by the first train to-day.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

It seems to be conceded by all who are able to form an opinion, that the cause of this disaster was the breaking of the rail. There was sufficient indication that something was wrong, to attract the attention of those in the first car, although none of them were seriously disturbed except the last two Those experienced in running trains say, that although the rail had been broken when the first car was upon it, the strain from the engine in front and the cars in the rear would have been sufficient to keep it in the line of the road, and that none of the cars would run off until the draught strain had become too slight to keep them in a line with the rails. This, they believe, was not the case until the last car struck the broken rail. That then it passed from the track, and in turning down the embankment, the second car was drawn over from the rear, and the coupling breaking, it ran down the slope.

WHERE THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

The accident occurred after the train had passed Otisville, about six miles on its way to Port Jervis, which is six miles further on and about half a mile from Shin Hollow Station, a place where there are only a few shanties, and where it was impossible immediately to obtain assistance. The track at this point forms a straight line with a down grade toward Port Jervis of about 45 feet to the mile for 13 miles. When the accident occurred the alarm rope which passes through all the cars to where the engineer stands had broken, the engineer supposing a portion of the train had parted from him, and fearing that, he being on a down grade, the parted portion of the train would run into him if he stopped immediately, continued running slowly for about three-quarters of a mile, and until he knew that there was no danger from that source. He then ran back, and the passengers who were uninjured hastened to the relief of those who had been less fortunate. The spot is among the worst on the road at which a car could leave the track. On the left side, going from New-York, is a high, mountainous and rocky district, along the side of which the road is cut. On the right-hand side, and but a few feet from the track, there is a steep embankment of some thirty feet. It was down this embankment the two cars were precipitated.

HOW THEY WERE KILLED.

All of those who were killed, and nearly all of those who were seriously injured, were in the rear car. It is stated that all of the dead are bruised chiefly about the head and neck. It is thought that the last car, in which they were, turned over so suddenly that the passengers were thrown upon their heads. It is also stated that one of the cars turned over twice before it reached the base of the embankment.

Deputy Riddle sends us the following:

LETTER FROM THE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ERIE ROAD.

The following letter was received at the office of the Railroad Company by the down train yesterday morning:

Office of New York and Erie Railroad,
Port Jervis, Friday, July 16, 1858.

Charles Moran, Esq., President:

Sir: The night express west met with a terrible accident, last evening, about six miles east of Port Jervis.

The two last cars in the train were thrown from the track by a broken rail, and were precipitated down an embankment some forty or fifty feet.

Six persons were killed, one gentleman so badly hurt that it is thought he cannot survive, and some 20 or 30 injured. Some seriously hurt, but it is thought none fatally.

I inclose you a list of the names of the killed and wounded as far as I have been able to ascertain them, and will send further particulars soon.

Mr. Arnott was slightly hurt. All the wounded are well cared for, and attended by the best physicians that could be procured. Yours, &c.,

H. RIDDLE, Division Superintendent.

DR. PRIME'S ACCOUNT.

The following graphic and touching account o the disaster is from the Rev. E. D. G. Prime, one of the editors of the New-York *Observer*. It was written to his brother, who has kindly permitted us to publish it:

Port Jervis, Thursday, A. M., July 15, 1858.

Dear Brother: The telegraph will inform you of the terrible accident our train met with last evening near this place. We left New-York in the 5 o'clock P. M. train, came on safely and pleasantly until about 8½ o'clock; when descending the heavy grade on the west side of the Shawangunk Mountains I perceived that we were moving at such a fearful rate that I started once or twice with apprehension, knowing that we were on a heavily descending grade. Within two or three minutes after my fears became thus excited, I felt a concussion as if we were running over a slight obstruction. Some little commotion ensued in our car, which was the fourth from the rear. A signal was made to the engineer as soon as possible, but we had run a mile or more before the train was stopped. We soon found that two cars had been detached from the train. We ran back with great apprehension, and our worst fears were more than realized. The last two cars had been hurled down an embankment forty feet, and were completely demolished. The groans and screams of the injured broke fearfully upon our ears in the stillness of the evening. They were under the wreck, and strewed around the scene of the disaster in awful confusion. The moon was shining feebly, and by its light and that of a large fire which was soon kindled, the wreck of the cars was removed, and all that were living were rescued. Three hours were spent in getting the suffering from beneath the ruins of the cars and up the embankment, when, with seven dead and about forty more or less seriously injured, the melancholy train moved on to this place. An engine had been previously sent to Port Jervis, which returned to the scene of the disaster with surgeons and other aid. All the injured were taken to the two hotels—the Delaware and the Fowler House—and to-day they are generally doing well.

Among the injured, are Professor J. L. Peet, Vice-Principal of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, his wife and child, his wife's sister and several deaf mutes. Mrs. Peet and Miss Barry, a deaf mute, were quite seriously injured, but they are now doing well, and are out of all danger. One of the most heart rending incidents connected with this melancholy occurrence was the screaming of the deaf mutes, which could be heard at a long distance, and which greatly aggravated the horror of the scene.

To detail its incidents would be as impossible as to rehearse a horrible dream. When I reached the car, I heard a familiar voice, and making my way towards it, stepped in the darkness upon a dead man. I soon reached Prof. Peet, and found him supporting his wife's head. Both were ignorant of what had become of their babe, or of any other member of their party of ten. I heard a child's voice on the other side of the car, and rushing around towards it, asked one who had taken it up whose child it was. The mother frantically exclaimed, "It is my child," and pressed it to her heart as if afraid I was about to claim it. I soon found the child of my friend, in the arms of a person who was carrying it up the embankment. The babe was only slightly injured. It was asleep on the seat when the cars were thrown off the track, and no one could tell where it was found. One deaf mute was reported to be dead, and I went, at the request of a gentleman, to identify him, but he revived, and is doing well.

During all the long hours that we were toiling to get the sufferers from under the ruins, and up the embankment to the cars, parents were calling frantically for their children, and children for their parents. One mother had her dead child brought to her, another received her living babe with ecstatic joy. Another beautiful young mother, uninjured, I saw, by the light of a lamp, holding tenderly in her arms the mangled form of what was just before a beautiful child. One gentleman who was with me, who had labored without faltering from the first, gave way at this sight and was overcome. He had helped to carry the dead and the wounded up the embankment, but this was too much for the strong heart of a man to endure.

Directly in front of the seat which I had occupied sat a refined and delicate young lady, who, I afterwards learned, was on a trip to the Falls. As the helpless but still breathing form of the only injured colored person was brought up the embankment, she went to her side, bathed her head and fanned her brow, and spoke words of encouragement and sympathy to her until her ear became insensible. She died in our car soon after we left the scene of the disaster.

The uninjured passengers manifested the utmost readiness to relieve the distressed, and to do everything in their power for their comfort. Little comfort could be afforded them until we reached this place, where the hotels were thrown open, at which the citizens of the place were already assembled. All night long they have been devoted to the care of the sufferers, and through their attentions nearly all are now very comfortable It is hoped all will recover, through the blessing of a kind Providence.

MR. JOHN BEALS' ACCOUNT.

Mr. John Beals, a son of the proprietor of the *Boston Post*, was a passenger in the train, bound West on business. He gives the following particulars of the terrible disaster, as he witnessed them himself:

Mr. Beals left Boston on Wednesday afternoon, and departed on the Erie train at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday. There were six passenger cars besides the baggage car, in the train. The cars were all pretty well filled. At Turner's Corners the passengers stopped to take supper, he thinks 150 at least took tea. He was struck with the fact that there was an unusual number. The train left Turner's Corners on time, and at Otisville it was about two minutes ahead of time, traveling pretty fast. Mr. Beals was in the further end of the hindmost car, preferring to ride there in order to get a better view of the country as he passed along. He stood up 15 or 20 minutes near the door, which was open, and while passing around the curves he observed that the cars vibrated considerable on the track, and it occurred to him more than once, that the hind car was liable to be thrown from the track, going so rapidly round the short curves. Prompted by this feeling, for self-preservation he changed his position and took a seat in the next car forward. It was now just getting dark, and the passengers were arranging themselves for the night and many of them were asleep. Mr. B. himself had just "got into position" for that purpose. It was about 8½ o'clock. Instantly he noticed a rumbling sound, which was caused by the dragging of the rear car over the sleepers. His next next sensation was a violent swaying of the car he was in from side to side, and was next thrown from his seat, his head striking the arm of the opposite seat; next he experienced a complete summersault, the car having evidently turned once and a-half over, leaving the bottom of the car uppermost towards the precipice. During the descent there was a loud crash of windows and seats, but he noticed no outcries until they landed at the bottom. He found one of his legs grasped by the hands of a man who was beneath him, and the other wedged in between broken fragments of a seat, so that he could not move; his right arm alone remained free, and by this he drew himself up and remained in a comparatively comfortable position for fifteen minutes. All sorts of outcries now rose on the air. Children were crying for mother and father; parents for their children, and wives and husbands for each other. No one appeared to be able to extricate himself from his horrible position. There were no lights, they having been suddenly extinguished when the cars went over the precipice. From those under the wreck, the cries of distress from all kinds of voices were heart-rending. The man beneath him appeared to be in great distress. Mr. B. finally, by the aid of a gentleman who was the first out of this car, and had removed a plank, (the flooring of the car,) extricated himself from the mass of rubbish. He was not conscious of being wounded except from the blow on his head. He at once commenced with others who were at hand to clear away the fragments of the wreck, in order to extricate those beneath. He first pulled out a lady, and with the assistance of another person managed to get her upon the bank, which was very steep. There were a great many running to and fro, rendering assistance, and he gave them the credit of acting with much coolness and efficiency. He next took from the arms of some person two children belonging to the lady above mentioned, and conveyed them to the mother. They did not cry, and were not seriously hurt. The body of an infant child belonging to this same lady, which was instantly killed, probably by being thrown out of the window, was found above the car, which had passed over and crushed it. The lamentations of the poor mother on beholding the mangled remains of her child were heart-rending.

The locomotive was now immediately dispatched to Port Jervis, about six miles distant, for assistance Meantime the wounded and dead were extricated, and placed, some in the remaining passenger cars, and others on the ground along the track. Materials were gathered, and bonfires lighted, by which they were enabled to see the devastation which the accident had caused. Fortunately, there was a spring at the foot of the precipice, which supplied water to the wounded, and those who escaped injury were constant in their attentions to their unfortunate fellow-passengers

After about an hour the express returned, bringing four or five physicians, with medicines, &c., and by 11½ P. M., all the passengers, with the dead and wounded, were gathered into the cars, when the train started for Port Jervis. Here they were taken out and disposed about among the different houses, the citizens coming forward with great promptness and humanely caring for the wounded. Everything was done to alleviate their distresses.

Mr. Beals returned to New-York in the train which left Port Jervis at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He received several scratches and bruises about the head and shoulders, and a scalp wound, which was pretty severe.

STATEMENT OF A LADY PASSENGER.

Mrs. John Scofield, residing at No. 178 Franklin-street, and her daughter, sixteen years of age, were passengers on the train to which the accident occurred. They were on their way to Niagara Falls to spend a few days. Mrs. Scofield attempted to get a seat in the hindmost car of the train, thinking that the safest car in case of an accident, but this car being full she took the car next to it. She and her daughter occupied two seats, and had them facing one another. Their seats were the third and fourth seats from the rear of the car on the north side. She was riding on the seat facing the forward part of the car, and her daughter was riding backwards.

A few minutes before the accident, she took off her bonnet and hung it on the hat-rail, and then laid down on the seat to rest herself; and thinking, possibly, she might get a little sleep, she laid her head on the arm of her seat next to the passage-way. A leather reticule, containing her money, she fastened firmly around her arm, having the chain twice abou her wrist. She was just getting into a doze, when she suddenly felt a violent jolt. Assured that there must be something wrong, she raised herself up to see what the trouble was, when she perceived that the car was rapidly turning over. She felt [illegible] that some dreadful accident had occurred, when a terrible, hissing, crashing sound overwhelmed her senses.

She has no idea how long a time she remained unconscious, but when she regained her presence of mind, she found herself in total darkness, and heard, on every side of her, piercing shrieks and groans. Among the agonizing cries, her mother's ear soon recognized the voice of her daughter calling to her, "Mother!" "Mother!" She learned that her child was safe, and fainted.

When she came again to consciousness, she saw the dark shadows of men moving about her, with lanterns in their hands, and the sound of their coarse voices restored her to her senses. Such a harrowing spectacle as presented itself to her gaze, she hopes to be spared ever seeing again. At her feet lay the corpse of an infant, the top of its head crushed by a huge beam, but not a drop of blood marring the pure whiteness of its face. On the opposite side of the car lay the lifeless and mangled form of a man, whom a few minutes before she had noticed full of animation, and earnestly talking politics with his male companions by his side.

It was nearly fifteen minutes before she was pulled out of the fragments of the shattered car. She was completely hemmed in and hardly able to move a single limb. During the accident her reticule had been torn from her wrist, breaking the chain in two places. The marks of the chain are still plainly visible on her wrist, but she felt not the slightest pain at the time. On examining the reticule, $40 in gold which was in it, was missing, but her money in bills still remained. Her injuries comprised quite a serious injury to her spine and bruises upon various parts of her body. She came back to New-York yesterday, and is confined to her bed by her injuries.

Emma Roe, the daughter of Mrs. Scofield, says she was looking out of the window when the side of the car seemed suddenly to be lifted from the track. Her hand struck with great violence against something, and that was all she was conscious of for some time. Her right gaiter was stripped clean from her foot, but her foot was not injured in the slightest. She came back to the City yesterday with her mother, and aside from the injury to her head, received but a few slight bruises.

STATEMENT OF A CONDUCTOR.

Mr. Shaw, one of the conductors of the Erie Railroad, came down on the 4:45 train, yesterday afternoon, and states that Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Tioga Valley, are both so seriously injured that it is thought they will die. Their son, four years of age, was killed by the accident. The Rev. Edmund B. Palmer, of No. 18 Poplar-street, Boston, is not expected to recover. Mr John E. White, of No. 127 Bleecker-street, New-York, is also in a very critical condition, being injured internally. The Conductor of the train was named Thompson, and the accident occurred at a portion of the road about six miles from Port Jervis, and not sufficiently near a telegraph station to send the information down to the City until yesterday morning. [Mr. Shaw's list of the killed and wounded agrees with those published above.]

LATEST.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD—CORONER'S INQUEST.

Port Jervis, Friday, July 16—11 P. M.

The railroad accident that occurred last night between Otisville and this place was not quite so serious as reported to day in New-York. Six (6) persons were killed outright, as follows:

A son of Mr. Brown, of Tioga County, aged 4 years, who was buried to-day in this place with due funeral honors.

The child of Mr. R. P. Turner, No. 299 Ninth-avenue.

Mrs. Adam Ray, a colored woman, from Binghamton.

Mr. G. W. Robertson, of New-York.

Mr. Harvey Wood, of Wellsburg, Tioga County, Penn., and a young gentleman named Mr. Schultz, of Buffalo, were all the killed.

The wounded are thirty-one in number. Mr. John E. White, lawyer, No. 227 Bleecker-street, New-York, is seriously injured. H. F. Bayes, lawyer, No. 45 William-street, is also seriously injured. Charles Barrett, Cleveland, Ohio, thigh broken.

The following persons from the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Fanwood were injured: Philo K. Paddock, Sarah A. Eastman, Nathaniel Barnes, Valona Barry, Joanna Christy; they, with Mr. Peet, wife and child, are doing well.

The Coroner's Inquest commenced this morning and adjourned at 8 o'clock to night, to be continued to-morrow. The chief witnesses were the employes of the Road who were on the train at the time of the disaster. Considerable excitement exists in this place. Some people say an axletree of one of the cars was broken. The Company say the rail was broken, to which also the Conductor testifies. The cars fell about forty (40) feet.

Commissioner Read at Manila.

The *Boletin Oficial de Filipinas* finds occasion in replying to some statements of the Singapore *Straits Times*, to present some facts in regard to the visit of the United States Commissioner to Manila. The *Times* attributes the release of Shepherd and Porter, the two Americans imprisoned at the capital of the Philippines, to apprehensions of the naval squadron which attended Mr. Read. The *Boletin* denies the imputation, and enters into a history of the case to show that their discharge was in the regular course of justice, wholly uninfluenced by fear or over-anxious courtesy. The two persons referred to, it will be remembered, ran away, with three others, from the American whaler *Ontario*, Captain Looker, in March, 1857, while that vessel was anchored off the Batan Islands. They stole a boat laden with provisions and implements, and, notwithstanding the perquisitions of the master, he was finally obliged to go on his voyage without them. He lodged an information, however, against them, and when, a month after, they were caught, they were imprisoned. One of the number, a native of the Sandwich Islands, was released as not responsible for the offence; and presently after executive clemency was so far extended to the rest as to procure their release, upon the respective Consuls of the countries to which they ascribed their nativities becoming security for their conduct. Mr. Griswold, the American Consul, declined to go bail for the two Americans; they were at last released through the interference of Mr. Farren, the British Consul. Porter applied for permission to become a resident of the Islands, but it was refused him. When the American squadron came, they took service on board of one of them, and, with the entire assent of the Government, sailed away.

From Montevideo.

We have private advices from Montevideo to May 28. Our correspondent says:

"Business is very dull. Many houses have failed; and, although the crisis seems to have passed, it will be some time before trade is active. The Government appears to be firmly seated in power, and the late revolutionary party perfectly quiet. The want of rain was severely felt until the past ten days, during which it has rained almost steadily. There has been no yellow fever at Montevideo this year. At Buenos Ayres they have had a number of cases, mostly brought from Rio by the steamer. The authorities have been prompt and energetic in their quarantine and sanitary regulations, so that the disease has not become epidemic.

Keep Off.—The Castleton Board of Health, at their last meeting, adopted resolutions forbidding all persons working on any infected vessel, or on any vessel detained at Quarantine by the Health Officer, to come within the Quarantine inclosure during the time they continue at such work or for five days after; also, forbidding passengers who may be landed from any vessel at Quarantine to come without the inclosure, or go to New-York City on any of the Staten Island ferry boats; also, forbidding any baggage landed from any such vessel to be brought outside of the Quarantine inclosure, or taken on board the ferry-boats It was also decided to communicate the resolutions to Dr. Thompson, Health Officer of the Port, and request his coöperation in carrying them out.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph Fleet Again Heard From.

The Niagara Spoken on the 27th June.

VERY BAD WEATHER EXPERIENCED.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts Made to Lay the Cable.

ALL WELL ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

Boston, Friday, July 16.

Through the kindness of Captain Joseph Cummings, of the ship *Alice Munroe*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port, we have received the following:

At Sea, Sunday, June 27, 1858.

Lat. 52° 5′ N., lon. 33° 15′ W., wind west and light and weather hazy, saw two ships heading to the eastward. On looking with a glass, found them to be the United States steam frigate *Niagara* and Her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, of the Telegraphic Squadron, and as they were lying still, I at once tacked ship and stood towards them.

At 11 A. M. was boarded by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and a Lieutenant from the *Niagara*, from whom we received a letter-bag and the following communication, viz.: That the squadron had experienced very bad weather from its leaving port, and were sixteen days reaching their destination, and that they had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable. On the second attempt, the 26th, they succeeded in laying upwards of forty miles, and were going along finely when the communication suddenly ceased at 12:55 Sunday morning, the 27th of June. The ships then returned to the starting point, and were waiting the return of the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, and as soon as they met a splice would be made, and another attempt made to lay the cable.

We lost sight of the *Niagara* at 3½ P. M., and as the fog set in soon after I do not think the squadron met before the 28th. The weather since for some days has been foggy and unsettled.

Mr. Field seemed to be in good spirits, and thought that they should yet succeed in laying the cable. The stormy weather had interfered much with the success of the enterprise.

One of the ships had sustained slight injury—a coal-bunker breaking loose, by which one sailor had his leg broken and another his arm.

All was well on board the *Niagara*. The machinery worked well and the ship performed well.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs and the State Department—The Ocean Mail Service—The New Gold Region at Frazer's River—The New-York Custom-House Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, July 16.

Our relations with Mexico now occupy almost exclusively the attention of the State Department. Secretary Cass says that while Mr. Forsyth will be directed to remain in Mexico and watch the current of events there, it *may* be that we shall withdraw from all diplomatic intercourse with that Republic until there is some stable and responsible Government established. The President is anxious to compel Mexico to respect our rights and do justice to our citizens, but he possesses not the power, Congress having failed to confer it. Diplomacy is a mockery with the Mexican Government in her present unhappy condition. Señor Roble's forwarded dispatches yesterday to his Government, stating the conclusions of Secretary Cass on the subject of forced loans, and recommending that they be discontinued, at least so far as citizens of the United States are concerned.

The Ocean mail steamer service has been the subject of much consideration by the Post-Office Department, and to-day the whole matter continues unsettled. The Department is anxious to have 52 trips per annum made regularly between the United States and the ports of Europe. Vanderbilt will probably get the Bremen contract for 13 trips. The Havre line will perform 13 trips and the Liverpool line 20 trips per annum. This leaves but six trips to be arranged for. Sands & Co., of the Old Bremen line, propose making 10 trips to Antwerp, but they are unwilling to engage in a contract for only six trips. The Liverpool line would be given to Collins, but he wishes Southampton to be the terminus. This cannot be, as it would involve a violation of the law. It is also understood here that the Browns, who own the Collins steamers, prefer selling to engaging in the mail service of the United States. Captain Comstock is now here, trying to arrange for the transportation of the mails in the Collins steamers.

A dispatch received here yesterday by one of the Department, from San Francisco, says:

"The excitement here growing out of the news from Frazer's River, threatens to depopulate our mining districts. Within the last few days 9,000 people have left San Francisco, alone, for the new diggins, and the mining counties with a population of 80,000 must lose at least 25 per cent. of their labor. You may therefore anticipate a considerable falling off in the amount of gold to be received hereafter from the Pacific."

The author of this dispatch seems to forget that the deficiency from the California mines will be made up by the returns from the newly discovered gold regions on Frazer's River.

The New-York M. C.'s are still fretting about their Custom House appointments, and are trying to make Collector Schell serve their purposes. The batch of nominations made by Mr. Schell will nevertheless be confirmed by Secretary Cobb, unless it be Mr. Fredericks', against whose confirmation the Hon. Mr. Taylor most solemnly protests. The earnestness with which Mr. Taylor urges his opposition to the appointment to office of Mr. Fredericks, will, I think, result in the rejection of this gentleman. Mr. John Cochrane is also quite incensed at the course Mr. Schell has taken in preparing his list of new appointments for the action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q.

The Heated Term—Rain—Capitol Grounds and Buildings—Captain Meigs—Senators Brown, Bell and Trumbull—Illinois Politics—The President.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, D. C., Friday, July 16.

It has been too hot for the past two or three days for the manufacture of news. Nobody has stirred out of doors who could help it, and people who live upon streets or avenues have been busily at work trying to keep cool and clean. The wind has blown a southwesterly gale for forty-eight hours, driving the dust in great, angry clouds through the streets, and into the stores and houses. There has been literally no place where a man could keep both cool and clean By opening windows one could get the gale, but with it came the blinding and smothering dust. So we have been obliged to content ourselves with sitting in darkened and close rooms, and using fans. Such is life in Washington during "the heated term."

The appearance of the Capitol grounds for the last week has been a sickening contrast with the same at the time Congress adjourned. Then they were green and beautiful—now dead and yellow with the drouth, and covered up inches deep with a dozen layers of avenue dust.

But last night came a dash of delicious rain, not enough, but a generous sprinkle of it, which wet our parched throats and made us, I trust, very grateful. A long, soaking rain is needed to revive the grass and the corn—and is coming gently down to day.

The Capitol buildings are progressing slowly. But few men are employed upon the dome. Capt. Meigs keeps a large number of workmen engaged upon the northern wing, however, and the new Senate-Hall will be completed by the first of next December, and in a more chastened style than that which characterizes the Hall of Representatives. The truth is, the discussions at the last session upon the style in which the Captain has decorated the new buildings, did him good, and he is now working on more soberly than before.

This terrible spell of weather has cleaned out Washington like a blue-pill. Half the churches are shut up for the hot weather. The politicians have left—with rare exceptions. Among the latter, are, Senator Brown, of Mississippi, just back from his Canadian trip, and looking as scarlet-visaged as ever. Senator Bell, who I believe summers here, and Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. The last named gentleman "keeps house" in Washington, and will stay till about the first of August, when he will take the stump in opposition to his old enemy, Mr. Douglas.

The friends of the latter feel sanguine of his reelection to the Senate, while the Republican politicians of Illinois are equally sanguine of his defeat. There can be no manner of doubt that an attempt has been made to reconcile the Senator and the President. Still, there is enmity between them, though it may be smothered for the sake of the party, temporarily. It is rumored on the avenue that Colonel Forney, too, is included in the scheme of pacification, it is so necessary to carry Pennsylvania next Fall. But this rumor is without sufficient foundation. The Colonel was an old friend of the President, and has broken with him. Douglas, at best, was Mr. Buchanan's rival, and he cannot feel the bitterness towards him that he does towards an old friend, who has been obliged to desert him and criticize his conduct with great, though deserved, severity.

The *Star* thinks that Mr. Buchanan must be rejoiced over the fact that he can find so pleasant a spot to live in as the Soldier's Home. There—says the *Star*—he escapes "an avalanche of gentlemen who have axes to grind." The journal goes on to state that the recent sickness of the President was caused by the persistency of this army of office-seekers. But, in spite of the *Star's* article, I doubt if the President finds that the walls of his military asylum protect him from the office-seekers. Indeed, it is rumored that all this time he is sore perplexed about two or three first-class missions to Europe. Shall Slidell go to France? What shall be done with General Dix? Or is Mr. Roosevelt to be the lucky man for the French Court? To settle these questions troubles our venerable President, and notwithstanding he lives in a cool and pleasant retreat, "an avalanche of gentlemen" still plague him within an inch of his life.

VYR.

The Utah Expedition.

GEN. HARNEY WAITING FOR DISPATCHES—INDIAN TROUBLES—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

St. Louis, Friday, July 16.

Letters from Fort Kearney, June 30, say that General Harney's head-quarters had been encamped there six days in expectation of the arrival of new instructions from the War Department.

A teamster had been tried and acquitted on the charge of inciting his companions to rob Capt. Hancock of $50,000 under his charge for meeting incidental expenses.

Colonels May and Morrison had passed Fort Kearney. The latter gave General Harney his first salute as Brigadier-General.

A postscript to the letter says that an express has arrived, but brings no advices from Washington. We shall resume the march to-morrow.

The Independence mail, with dates to the 15th ult., from Santa Fé, has arrived. The news is unimportant. A difficulty had occurred growing out of the persistence of the Indians in driving cattle and horses upon the hay ground known as Ewell Camp, near Fort Defiance. Major Brooks had been obliged to send a company of soldiers to drive the herds off and protect the grounds from encroachment.

Several cattle and ponies were killed by the soldiers, and a skirmish occurred between the troops and Indians, but none of either party were killed or wounded.

We have dispatches from Leavenworth to the 13th inst., per U. S. Express to Booneville, saying that an express arrived here to-day from General Harney, who was on the 6th inst. encamped seventy-five miles beyond Fort Kearney. Colonel Monroe's column was beyond the south fork of the Platte, and Colonel May was a short distance in the rear. The head-quarters and all the columns were well and in splendid condition.

A dispatch dated Nebraska City 5th inst., says trains just arrived from Fort Kearney report that the officers of the Fort had received the intelligence that General Johnston had entered Salt Lake City with his troops. This, however, is probably a mistake.

The Indian Troubles in Florida.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, July 16.

Tampa advices of the 10th instant have been received. The *Peninsular* of that date reports that Captain McNeil had succeeded in having a talk with the Chief of the Tallahassees on the 7th, and that the prospects were favorable for their removal to the West.

Suicide of a Surgeon Accused of Malpractice.

Elmira, N. Y., Friday, July 16.

Dr. O D. Wilcox committed suicide here today. He had amputated a leg for a man by the name of Hammond, in the town of Chemung, who soon afterwards died. Dr. W. was then charged with malpractice and criminal proceedings instituted against him, and immediately after the Sheriff served the papers on him this morning he took some deadly poison and died in half an hour. The Coroner is now holding an inquest over his body.

From Albany.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN N. WILDER—MURDER.

Albany, Friday, July 16—6 P. M.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, and other public bodies, met to-day, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. John N. Wilder. The flags of the City are generally at half-mast, and much depression is felt in all circles at his death.

The body found on the Schenectady Turnpike, supposed to have been murdered, had been identified as that of a respectable man named Metin Larkin, who was on his way to visit his son in this city.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

Halifax, Friday, July 16.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia* sailed from this port at 1½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool. Weather clear, with a light south wind.

The Army and the Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I have promised your readers some suggestions of my own connected with my proposed change of policy by the Government in its management of our Indian affairs.

If it is the wish and intention of the Government to save and protect the remnant of Indians now left in our country, and maintain peace and friendship between them and the whites, I would then first suggest that the *army* be removed from the Indian country.

I would further suggest that there be enacted a new code of laws connected with Indian affairs—which among other things, should provide for the yearly distribution amongst the Indians of useful presents of the value of one fourth of the present cost of the army employed in the Indian country; and further, that there should be only four Superintendents—two on the east, and two on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. Their salary should be sufficient to command the best and most experienced men of our country to fill these offices; each Superintendent should have the right to select all of the agents attached to their respective superintendencies.

No treaties for the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands should be made without a special order from Government, and no payments in *money* should be made for such lands.

No two, or more, tribes of Indians should be compelled to occupy the same reservation. The Indians should be allowed to select a reservation for themselves, in their own country, if possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANSON DENT,
Late Superintendent, &c.

The Case of de Riviere.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Emma J. Blount arrived in New-York from Philadelphia, and went at once to the residence of Dr. Dewees, on Broadway. She has been quite unwell for some weeks past, and it is supposed that she will accompany her parents to some watering-place previous to their departure for Mobile. All legal proceedings are to be stayed in the matter. Mrs. Blount still remains at the Hotel Napoleon.

It was expected that the Captain's wife, a Frenchwoman, who is said to be now in the City, would have been presented to Mrs. Blount for an interview last evening, but up to the present time that personage has not been produced, and it is even alleged that the marriage certificate, which has once been published, cannot now be shown.

Mr. Hunckin has presented Mr. Blount with a bill of upwards of $100 for the board of his family the past ten days. Mr. H. thinks the Colonel ought also to be responsible for the Zouave.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do Captain de Riviere and the public the justice, by suggesting in your paper, that the daguerreotype in possession of the Sheriff be taken and placed in the Rogues' Gallery in your City?

A READER OF THE TIMES.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Friday, July 9, 1858.

I am one of a party of excursionists to the Mountains. Of course the only mountains in *our* geography are the White Mountains. I am here inhaling the breeze which sweeps delightfully through the valley. Ah! it is so delicious to feel it! Day before yesterday I was in Boston broiling in the sun, *getting* over the 5th of July—the fire-crackers and CHOATE'S oration. The great orator talked to the young Democracy, but this breeze is better than his brilliant periods. How poor his eloquence to that which I have heard down the pass where the Saco plashes on the rocks! Here the great orator himself would gladly be silent, for a greater than he is speaking from rock and tree and water-fall. I understand, however, that CHOATE cannot bear to be in the country. He must have the morning papers, and the resources of a library at his command. But it is delightful to stand by the narrow portal of this sanctuary—the Notch, and like a reverent worshiper, look towards the East. The "long-drawn aisle" reaches far away to the Conway Meadows. I hear the universal choir chanting in the woods, and, far up the gorge, there is a sweet murmur, as if a nun was saying her prayers in a secluded cloister: it is the beautiful river, whose running "maketh glad this city of our God!" How solemn the sanctuary! Deep shadows, edged with golden sunlight, lie below me; a dense forest of spruces, like a great congregation of worshipers, stands upon the slope. They are silent now, but when the storms sweep up the valley they join in a glorious anthem of praise, as they bow together in the great temple. Then they are full of praise, but now they are hushed in silent prayer. It is the morning service. A cloud of pure incense is rising from the crystal fountain far below me, which, as it reaches the sunlight, fades away into thin air. I should like to sit here beneath the buttresses of the temple, with the "preacher's pulpit" above me, looking out toward the great overhanging galleries of Mount Willard, and gaze hour after hour upon the architecture of this holy temple; but, a roar of laughter sounds along the aisle; it is from my companions, who don't know any better than to laugh and crack jokes in this sanctuary. Here they come, hastening to the hotel for breakfast. I will join them and forego the sermon which the silent orator of Nature was about to preach, and I will report to you, instead,

OUR PARTY.

We number eighty—twenty or thirty of us are *pen-holders*, or gentlemen of the Press, as the outside barbarians term us, and we are, of course, in their eyes *inside* barbarians. Besides the Press, there are Senators, Judges, Doctors, Lawyers, and railroad men—Old Whigs, Old Hunkers, Young Republicans, Douglas Democrats, stanch Americans, all fraternizing as if there was perfect unity in all things. We have Senators HALE, CLARK and WILSON; Mayors SLEEPER, of Roxbury and BEARD, of Nashua, both belonging to the Press. Mayor SLEEPER has, however, laid down the pen for the present. He is a great disciple of the genial old IZAAK WALTON, and years ago, he was a yearly pilgrim to this temple. He, more than any other man, brought the beauties of the Mountains into notice. He knows all the deep holes in the brooks, and although his locks are turning to silver, he can throw a fly with better success than any other one of the party. Mayor BEARD is editor of the Nashua *Telegraph*. He is wise and witty, and can tell a better dog-story than any other living man. Every mastiff, poodle, cur and pup in Nashua, I doubt not, feels that his life is safe so long as Editor BEARD is in the Mayor's seat. They flourish in peace and prosperity, as the Dutch did in Manhattan under the old Dutch Governors. The Mayor's motto is, "*Peace to the Pups!*" As for wit, he made the world split its sides over a dozen-line paragraph four years ago, when President PIERCE was in power. It was when the Manchester Veterans visited Washington. BEARD intimated that they were soldiers in peace and citizens in war; that they were fat-bellied fellows in buff and velvet, playing soldiers, like little children. The Veterans never forgave him for that; it took the starch out of them.

We have also J. A. GILMORE, a fat, oily fellow, a real go ahead manager of railroads, religious societies, Republican campaigns, or anything else. He knows how to do it, and he generally does it. He has a great deal of leather in his constitution, and will kill with hard work a dozen of us common men. We have Mr. NESMITH, of Franklin, the old friend and adviser of DANIEL WEBSTER, who is a shrewd lawyer, and kind, genial man, with a story on hand for all occasions. We have Judge N. G. UPHAM, Commissioner to England under PIERCE, to whom, more than to any other man, belongs the credit of the *finesse* securing the nomination of PIERCE, but who was shabbily treated by the Ex-President. We have JOHN H. GEORGE, who, in his ardor, called PIERCE'S Administration "godlike" (?)—a wide-awake fellow, who has got into the wrong political pew. We have Dr. LORING, of Salem, who loves political plunder better than his own pills. Also, Col. BREWSTER, of the Portsmouth *Journal*, the old honored editor, who has held the quill till his locks are gray. But he has some vigor left. I had a climb with him far up the silver cascade this morning before breakfast. We had a glorious game at bowls, hurling rounded rocks down the smooth floor, dashing the water right and left, and waking the sleeping echoes of the cliffs.

Col. MORSE is here—the old stage-man, who can tell stories all night. He it was who told the great pigeon-story, about a flock miles and miles in length, and who, to please an incredulous fellow, took off a quarter of a mile from the thinnest part! We have the Boston editorial fraternity—real jolly fellows, who take the lead of the party. But enough of personal, and therefore I will speak of

THE OCCASION.

Two or three years ago we had great accounts of going up Mount Washington in a velvet-cushioned omnibus, from the Alpine House; but the thing didn't go. The pockets of the proprietors were not deep enough, and the commercial revulsion and the rains have washed the project out of sight. But another less ambitious project has been consummated. A fine carriage-road has been opened, at small cost, to within three miles of the top of the mountain. It is on the old Fabayan route, and is reached from the Crawford House, and from Brabrook's. It winds over the plain at the base of the mountain, and is as easy and safe as need be.

COLD SPRING.

It is six miles from Crawford's to Cold Spring. We accomplished the distance in one hour, nine of us drawn by four horses. The Spring is the end of carriage locomotion. It is a romantic spot—a log hut looking out over the Ammonoosuc Meadow towards Brabrook's. Tall trees shelter it. The mountain rises steep above it, and a stream fresh and pure from the lake of the clouds on the summit of Monroe, after a downward career of 3,500 feet, dashes through the hollow below. Inside the house, a stream of water makes its appearance through the wall and disappears through hole in the floor. It is just the place to eat crackers and cheese and drink cold water. On a tree at the door is a guide-board, with a finger pointing up the hill, with letters in red chalk.

Mount Washington, 1½ *Ms.*

"We shall get over that easy enough," each one says, and starts with great glee up this winding path. We travel like pilgrims. Mrs. PARTINGTON'S brother is of the party and staggers along with a big bundle on his back—as big as the bundle of sin which BUNYAN'S pilgrim carried. It is hard work for him, but he has a flask of "consolation" in his pocket, with the aid of which he manages to make his way. He looks for all the world like a German Jew going up with his pack to sell "sheep clothing" to the inhabitants of the Tip-Top House. The representative of the Boston *Bee*, in a red shirt, with the stars and stripes flowing on his breast, thinks himself a second pathfinder, and takes the lead, jubilant over his exploits amid the Green Mountains. The *Tribune's* representative is on hand for going up the *Hill*. The Boston *Journal* utters its ipse *Dix*-it, that it is able to go up without stopping. Alas! its legs grow weak and it takes to horse-flesh before we reach the summit. The Mayor proves himself to be a real "hoss" at climbing. But the hot sun sweats out the jokes, and fun becomes rarer as we ascend into the rarified airs. We feel less like laughing and more like being there.

The trees dwindle from sixty feet to six inches in height—the last as completely formed as the first, and as aged, perhaps. They reminded me of DICKENS' Little Paul, in "Dombey and Son,"—little, old and fully developed before their time. We left the woods, and stood, half-way up the mountain, gazing with longing eyes to the unattained, far above us.

The clouds came down and wrapped us in misty mantles. They were like fine wool. I could *all but* clutch the drifting fleece. At last a loud "halloo" greeted us, and the star-spangled banner, waving in the breeze above the Tip-Top House, was descried through the clouds. We were an hour and fifty five minutes on the way. One by one they come in, all desirous of seeing the man who put up that guide-board. But a capital dinner of substantials, sweetened with jokes and wonderful accounts of exploits performed, made the party a merry one. But the Press was ahead of everything else. When *it* was ready to come down, the Senate was going up, reminding one of the witness blown up on a steamboat—when he and the boiler were coming down, they met the captain going up!

Senator HALE was clambering over the rocks. He had left the narrow way, and in consequence had had a tumble—like BUNYAN'S pilgrim. Senator WILSON was somewhat fagged; but Senator CLARK stood erect, his tall form in reality towering above the clouds.

After dinner, all hands went out and looked through the rents in the fleece, to get a glimpse of the scene; but it was only when the clouds lifted that we could see the country. Away down in Tuckerman's Ravine, a cloud had got caught, and there it was, a great fleecy mass, rolling over and over—now separating and dashing down to the bottom of the great valley, and now rising, in surging columns, like smoke from a great battle-field.

THE GULF OF MEXICO.

On our way down we turned aside to look into a horrible pit, called the Gulf of Mexico, on the north side of Washington. It was down—down—down—reminding one of the abyss over which the devils stood appalled when Michael and his victorious angels pressed upon them, not that Michael was behind us! The power of the Press was applied to a boulder as big as a hay-cock, and over the precipice it went—striking one hundred feet below, bounding again, now lost to view, now reappearing—flying like a bird—diminishing in size to a mere speck—down and on, over acres of evergreens, and landing at last on the shore of a little pond thousands of feet below us.

Supper was waiting at Brabrook's—an excellent hotel—near the old Fabayan stand. We had trout in abundance. Mayor SLEEPER had thrown the line to some purpose. After supper the advanced guard were off for Franconia—starting just as a cloud began to shake scattering raindrops. They had a delightful time of it in an open wagon, riding twenty-seven miles in rain, mud and darkness, arriving at the People's House at midnight. The majority of the party remained and put the landlord's hospitality to a severe test. But at 3 o'clock the bell rang, and they tumbled out to take a morning ride over the Bethlehem hills for the same place. They were a sleepy crowd. Senator HALE had sprained his wrist. Senator WILSON had got a ducking in the shower, with tarrying to see the Falls of Ammonoosuc, and Colonel GEORGE, who had the temerity to go up the mountain in thin pants, declared emphatically that, in the view of others, *rents* were enormous in some places. But time and space would fail me to tell of things at Franconia. Your readers must go and see for themselves. I have been there often, and intend to repeat the visit. One who loves Nature in her wildness, will not soon be weary with the beauties of that locality.

I have not time to tell of the beauties of the Connecticut Valley, which I saw on my downward trip, which WASHINGTON IRVING says is as beautiful as any scene upon the Rhine. I left the crowd at Brabrook's, or rather the crowd left me, and, under the guidance of Mr. NESWITH, took a ride to Littleton. He had a fund of anecdote relative to to Mr. WEBSTER.

ANECDOTES OF WEBSTER.

He said that FABAYAN, the old popular landlord of the mountains, was a great friend of WEBSTER'S. He had several particular "holes" in the Ammonoosuc, where he never allowed the boys to fish. They were his holes, and strangers could not readily find them. He kept them for himself, and no one but WEBSTER was permitted to throw a fly there. He used to go out with the great statesman and show him where to drop a line. No wonder that a natural fisherman as WEBSTER was, *bagged* a full supply. WEBSTER, in his boyhood, loved the fun. When fitting for college with the Rev. Dr. WOOD, in Boscawen, he used to slip away from his latin, run down a steep hill, half a mile to the west, and there in a green meadow, owned by my father, draw out the green and gold fellows from the deep holes beneath the verdant banks. In my boyhood, just after his reply to HAYNE, I remember his appearance one day in the old locality. But to return to FABAYAN—who always kept open doors for the great man, and scorned to take any pay, but who always got his pay in a round-about way. WEBSTER was sure to select a nice pair of steers, or a cow, from FABAYAN'S excellent herd, and he always claimed the privilege of fixing his own price, and FABAYAN had nothing to do but to take it for fear of offending his friend.

WEBSTER had an anecdote of old Father SEARL, the minister of his boyhood, which never has been in print, and which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buck-skin breeches in cool weather. One Sunday morning in the Autumn, Father SEARL brought his down from the garret; but the wasps had taken possession during the Summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort, he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the Scriptures to the Congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small-waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit, slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, and were in commotion as to what to do; but he explained the matter by saying, "*Brethren, don't be alarmed; the Word of the Lord is in my mouth, and the Devil is in my breeches!*" WEBSTER always told it with great glee, to the ministers. But I must away.

CARLETON.

The Dudley Observatory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: While your share of the Observatory controversy is at least calmly conducted—I will not say how fairly—the share of the Albany *Statesman* is in very extraordinary taste. It not only makes war on Dr. GOULD and Messrs. PIERCE, BACHE and HENRY personally, and calls in question their honesty and scientific acquirements, but blazes away at everything scientific in the country, from the Coast Survey up to the Observatory and Smithsonian Institution. If this paper is what it is oepresented to be—the organ of the Trustees—we would nominate as successor of Dr. GOULD and the Scientific Council, the devout astronomer who watches by day in the Park, and by night in front of the Hospital—a practical and laborious star-gazer, not wholly unmindful of the pecuniary aspects of the planets. And if, by this course, the present patrons of the Institution be disgusted and withdraw their support, why not select, as future benefactor, Mr. WILLIAM DIETZ the colored gentleman who manages the vast estates of Mrs. DUDLEY? The scientific and monetary departments would thus be filled to the level of the Trustees' apparent estimate of the two positions.

DOG-STAR.

The citizens of Frankfort, Ky., have invited Mr. Crittenden to accept a public dinner, to be given in Versailles. Mr. C. accepts the invitation, and has named the 22d inst. as the time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Collins Steamers and the Post-Office Department—The Paraguay Expedition—A Parting Glance at the Finances—The Government's Case Stated by its Next Friend.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15 1858.

The Government will probably proceed at once to make its arrangements for the transportation of the mail to Europe without regard to the Collins ships. The Postmaster General has no authority to change the eastern *terminus* of the line, and will not do so, because among other reasons the route to Southampton is occupied by two other lines of American steamers. Owing to their enormous consumption of coal the Collins line cannot profitably run on long routes. They lost money at $19,000 per trip. But they would do well in the California trade, and especially on the Pacific side. With vessels of such vast capacity and great speed at that end of the line, heavy goods could be conveyed from Panama to San Francisco at comparatively low rates. The *Adriatic* is the most costly steamship in the world. She was expected to be fastest, but her capacity in that respect has not yet been fully tested.

The Government owes the proprietors of these vessels $137,000 for the pay of the *Ericsson*, withheld while making her slow trips. That vessel was duly accepted, and the Attorney-General has decided that the money ought to be paid.

It has been supposed that these ships would be sold to the French Government, but parties from California representing $3,000,000 of capital, have recently opened some negotiations for the purchase of them.

The preparations go on for sending a naval force to Paraguay. A large one will be required. Paraguay is twelve hundred miles above Buenos Ayres, the river being navigable the whole distance for both sailing and steam vessels. A fleet of at least two hundred guns will be necessary to extract satisfaction from the semi-civilized Government. It will not pay without a certainty of bombardment in case of a refusal. The American claims amount to upwards of $2,000,000. They are mostly due to citizens of Rhode Island, and originate in the destruction of the property of a company and the revocation of its privileges, which had been formed to carry on the manufacture of cigars, and the export of hides, gums and other native products which constitute the staples of the country. The Consul, Mr. E. A. HOPKINS, was a member of the Company, and during the disputes preceding the final rupture was assaulted and beaten by a Paraguayan soldier while riding with the wife of the French Consul. Gen. BURGESS, of Rhode Island, Mr. SANFORD, late Secretary of Legation at Paris, Dr. RAINEY, of North-Carolina, and numerous other gentlemen are candidates for the appointment of Commissioner. Capt. PAGE will command the naval expedition. He was in the river when the difficulties occurred, and his ship was fired into. I believe one or two of her crew were killed.

Much will depend on the Commissioner. He must be a man of few words and great firmness. If he say anything more than "pay up" to the Dons, or "fire away, Capt. PAGE," the expedition will be a disgraceful failure. The Hon. BURTON CRAIGE, of North Carolina, was offered the Commissionership, but declined it on account of the inadequate pay.

The French Emigrant System in Liberia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It is well for those who are interested in the welfare of the colored race, and, who are sincerely opposed to Slavery in any shape, especially the oppression which that unfortunate race have been compelled to endure for a long time, to be put in possession of the various stratagems which are adopted more effectually for its continuation. For a number of years the slave-trade has been abolished on that part of the African shore denominated the Windward Coast, more especially upon the portion owned by and under the jurisdiction of Liberia. And such has been the good influence exerted by the Liberian Government over the native tribes—an influence which has had a direct tendency to inspire the minds of the natives with the proper idea of liberty, its use and importance—that it is almost a matter of impossibility to revive that nefarious traffic on this part of the coast. This the following facts will show:

The French ship *Regina Cœli*, of Nantes, Capt. SIMMONS, arrived on the Liberian coast not long since, and made application to the Government for leave to procure emigrants for the purpose of making a settlement on the Isle Bourbon. The application being in itself innocent, it was granted with the understanding that as soon as she had obtained as many as she wished, that she would return to Monrovia and obtain passports for them, as they would for any other free citizens. The French ship proceeded then to Sugaree, near Cape Mount, having previously entered a part of her cargo at Monrovia. After landing his goods to one of the chiefs of that country, the inhabitants, who are reduced to a degree of poverty paralleled only in countries favoring slavery and making it an institution, very readily entered into engagements to furnish them with emigrants. They commenced to do so, and collected some hundred or more and delivered them to the French commander. But so long had the slave-trade been abandoned that these emigrants had no idea of being penned up on shipboard, and began to arrange plans for regaining their liberty; but being thwarted in every instance by premature discovery, they had well nigh given over; as the vessel intended to sail soon for her port of destination, without even complying with her engagement to return to Monrovia for passports, a proceeding that would deprive them of their last hope of being restored to the State from which they had been removed. When, consequently, the captain went on shore to close his business and get as many more emigrants as he could, and while sending another party higher up the coast for the same purpose, the emigrants thought it a fit opportunity to carry into execution their last effort. They commenced at once, and murdered eleven Europeans who were on board, sparing the life of a French doctor, who had been exceedingly kind to them, and they took command of the ship. As she was a vessel of 800 tons burden, and rigged in such a manner that they could not control her properly, they cruised about in the vicinity of Cape Mount for several days, or rather they drifted; for when the wind blew off shore she drifted to sea, and when the wind came from sea she went in shore, till they thought proper to let go anchor. They were afraid to land, as they might again be enslaved. Finally, the English Mail steamer *Ethiope*, Capt. CROFT, at the request of the French Consul at Monrovia, went and brought her into the harbor of Monrovia, and almost immediately after doing so, the emigrants—300 in number—made the best of their way on shore, and to their homes. Not until then did the Government of Liberia know by what means these emigrants had been procured. It appears that the greater number of them had been kidnapped and forced aboard that ship, making it nothing more nor less than the actual Slave-trade.

Very respectfully,
B. B. R. JAMES,
Judge of Liberia Court of Probate.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 15, 1858.

Looseness of our Criminal Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to inquire if the laws of this State do not require each Court within the jurisdiction of said State to try or examine each case on its calendar in turn, and how it is that a person indicted for murder can be set at liberty without a trial, and either be acquitted or condemned as in the case of BAKER.

It seems to me there can be no justice done with laws which condemn one man to the gallows when another is set at liberty, without a trial that results either for or against him; against him, I say, for it happens now-a-days, though a jury find a person guilty of murder, they are seldom called to endure the penalty which their sentence requires, being set at liberty by the aid of the pardoning power. Are the people of a State secure with laws which place the pardoning power in the hands of one man? Methinks other laws would be more secure.

JACKSON.

A few days since, G. C. Vandemark, hotel-keeper of Saratoga, applied to the License Commissioners for a license. The Commissioners refused to grant the license, stating that their power expired within "the ten days" mentioned in the law. Mr. V. then called on a lawyer, and went before Judge Potter, of Schenectady, for a mandamus. Judge Potter examined the law, and decided against Vandemark.

Abuses on City Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If any of the great Capitals in Europe—say London, Paris, or Berlin—could boast of such an excellent accommodation to the public as the City Railway cars in New-York, how differently from here would such cars be managed in those cities; how strict would be the police regulations, to prevent the proprietors' cupidity from encroaching on the passengers' comfort! The number of the latter would be limited; the seats would be divided, as in our ferry-boats; no inside standing passengers would be allowed.

With us the matter is left entirely without supervision from the authorities. Each conductor is *pro tem* the despot of his car—whose only business with the passengers seems to consist, not so much in seating them, as in packing them closely together, in order that he may collect the greatest number of half dimes.

Particularly during oppressively hot weather, as now, it would be an enviable luxury to have at one's command these easy going conveyances, by which one is transported, at a cheap fare, from one extremity of the City to the other, if the pleasure were not spoiled by miserable mismanagement.

Supposing I have business in the upper part of the City, and enter one of the Fourth-avenue cars opposite the Astor House. The car when starting is moderately and conveniently filled; between myself and my neighbors on each side there is just sufficient space to prevent that very close contact which is always disagreeable, but never so much so as in warm weather. So far good; a cooling air circulates, and the ride promises to be a great relief to me after a long walk under a broiling sun. But the car is stopped; a lady enters and selects her seat beside one of my neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the gentleman will be so excited with gallantry, that in order to make the amplest room for the female new-comer, he will spring towards me with a jerk, planting his elbow in my ribs. The same thing may occur on the other side; in fact, on one occasion I have been sprung upon simultaneously by my neighbor on the right and by my neighbor on the left, both making room for ladies entering from opposite sides. More passengers arrive; the active conductor gives the word of command to "move closer," and the docile set labor and squeeze till at last they make of themselves one compact mass of perspiring humanity. The ride now ceases to be a pleasure, and commences to be an intolerable nuisance, which is still further aggravated when the space between the opposite seats becomes densely filled with standing passengers, many of whom seem utterly unconscious of the fact that other people have toes, or that the sticks dangling from their hands while they peruse the newspapers are striking against the knees of their sitting fellow-passengers. Children are treated with very little ceremony. They pay only half-fare, because they occupy only half-room, but to that half room they are entitled without a stranger having the right *sans façon* to lift them up, and wedging himself into their place, put them on the floor, or at least on his lap. This custom, which never would be tolerated by parents in Europe, is so common here, that to remonstrate against it, or to appeal to the conductor, is to expose one's self with certainty to be snubbed.

You will doubtless agree with me, Mr. Editor, that these things are much better managed in the Old World.

Yours, respectfully, T.

New-York Marine Register.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Our attention was called to a letter in yours of the 13th inst., making gross misstatements in reference to our second edition of the *Register*, calculated to inflict on us great injury; permit us to state the following facts: *First*—That we are the originators, authors, and compilers of that work; that on the 17th of January, 1858, we entered into a written contract with R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., to print and publish it for two-fifths of the net proceeds. *Second*—They violated the contract by not rendering us an account, and paying us our three-fifths according to the contract. *Third*—They committed a gross violation of our rights and of propriety by taking out the copyright in their own names without our knowledge or consent, and by refusing to acknowledge to the assignment of the same their own signatures, or to allow their own clerk to prove them until compelled to do so by process of law. They suppressed our names, and under the pretence that they were the originators and proprietors, obtained a letter of approval, addressed to them as publishers, over date of June 13, 1857. This approval attaches to our work, published by those persons July, 1857, and now published by us and no other. Their book has never been approved by the Board of Underwriters, and never will be. It is erroneous in rules and diagrams, yet near enough our work to prove its piracy, for which we will hold them responsible. We would state, in reference to a letter over the signature of F. S. LATHROP, Esq., President of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, No. 63 William-street, and Chairman of Committee of Board of Underwriters in the matter of the New-York *Marine Register*—that that letter *did not* emanate from the Board of Underwriters, and has *no official character, whatever*. That Committee reported as follows:

This Committee further recommends the Board to take no action in the controversy between these gentlemen.

Signed
F. S. LATHROP.
T. B. SATTERTHWAITE,
ALFRED EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

The *Marine Register*, published July, 1858, by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., has no official indorsement whatever. Their assumption that it is approved by the Board of Underwriters, is *false*—while our book is not only approved by that Board, but is indorsed by all our ship builders, most of our eminent ship-owners, and is used as a book of reference by a large majority of our Marine Insurance Companies.

Very respectfully yours.
THOS. D. TAYLOR,
RICHARD T. HARTSHORN.
JNO. F. H. KING,

Office of the *Marine Register or American*, LLOYD'S, No. 35 Wall-street, in the rear.

THOS. D. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

Lynch Law.

ANOTHER MAN HANGED BY A MOB IN MISSOURI.

It was stated recently that a man named KESSLER had been hung by a mob in Gentry County, Mo., for killing another, named TIMMONS. An accomplice, named MILLIGAN, was arrested at the time, but his case was laid over until the next term of Court. A letter from St. Joseph, July 6, says:

"A guard was appointed to watch his prison. No appropriation was made for their support, and they became wearied with so thankless and tedious an employment, and abandoned their posts. The mob went to the County Court yesterday and demanded an appropriation for the expenses of a guard, and, upon a refusal, they proceeded to the prison, took MILLIGAN out and led him to the same tree upon which KESSLER had, ten days before, been hung. He requested to be baptized, which was done in a brook near by. Here he had an interview with his old father, which was deeply affecting. He was then taken back to the tree and hung until dead.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT LEXINGTON, KY.

We find in the Louisville *Democrat* some further particulars of the hanging of WM. BARKER, at Lexington, Ky., by a mob, for the murder of Mr. JOSEPH BEARD, the City Marshal. BARKER is represented to have been a notorious ruffian, bully and thief, and Mr. BEARD an estimable citizen, with a wife and five children, who are now left destitute. The correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Lexington, says:

"At about 7 o'clock, two hours and a half after the murder, the Court-house bell and all the fire-bells in the city rang. This seemed to be the signal. In an incredibly short space of time the Court-house and yard were filled with people. A motion was made and seconded to hang the murderer immediately. The response was a rush to the jail. The jailor, Mr. BLINCOE, was seized, and the keys forced from him, and BARKER taken to the Court-house. Here an effort was made by Mr. JAMES O. HARRISON, Judge THOMAS and Mr. ROGER HANSON, to induce the mob to wait, and let the prisoner be tried and hung by the action of the law, but their voices were drowned in shouts of 'Hang him! hang him!' A beam was thrown out of the second-story window, and a rope being placed around their victim's neck, he was asked if he did not wish to pray. He replied with an oath, asking what he was to pray for, uttering threats at the same time, as to what he would do with the questioner if he was released. The rope being attached to the beam outside, he was tossed from the window, falling some six feet. The rope breaking, he fell upon the pavement, fracturing his skull.

He was again taken up on a ladder and thrown over. This time the rope held and he was left swinging for two hours in the broad, bright light of a July sun, in full view of the most populous street, crowded with men, women and children. It was the intention of the rioters to leave him until six o'clock P.M., but he was cut down at the end of the time I have mentioned and carried away.

The crowd generally dispersed as soon as the hanging was finished. In an hour everything was quiet as usual, as quiet as if two gross violations of the law of God and man had not occurred within a few hours. Very many of those who are considered our best citizens are said to have been engaged in this. It was quietly and quickly done. Immediately a number of citizens engaged in getting up a subscription for the benefit of the widow and children of Mr. BEARD; the only part of the proceeding that one can cordially and heartily approve."

Several highly enterprising capitalists of Philadelphia—among them Messrs. A. S. & E. Roberts A. Pardee, the Messers. Borie, and others—have become the purchasers of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, having bought it from the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The sum stipulated to be paid, is $1,775,000.

Casualties.

A correspondent at Hamilton, N. Y., writes us:

"A melancholy event occurred in this town on the evening of the 10th inst., in the death by drowning of a very estimable young man—Mr. C. E. J. DUDLEY, a member of the Sophomore Class of Madison University. The deceased and a classmate by the name of VINTON, son of the Missionary to Burmah, lately deceased, were bathing in a pond known as the Madison Reservoir situated about a mile and a half from the village. The young men attempted to swim to a boat which was afloat in the pond at some distance from the shore, and had nearly reached it, when Mr. DUDLEY sank."

A correspondent at Redding, Conn., says:

"During a severe thunder storm which occurred here on Sunday 11th inst., the house of Mr. A. VINCANT was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down the side of the building, instantly killing Miss NANCY GODFREY, who was sitting near a window in the second story and severely injuring a man in the room beneath, who was near the door. There were nine persons in the lower room, two or three of whom were more or less injured. The lightning has been very fatal in its effects this season in Fairfield County, a number of buildings having been destroyed and several lives lost."

A letter from Riverhead, L. I., says:

"Mr. ROBERT CORWIN, of Baeting Hollow, was run over on the 12th by the cars of the Long Island Railroad, at Huise's Turnout, four miles west of here. As the train came up he was with his horse, a spirited animal between the track and the fence. A little too late he attempted to cross the track, thinking his place was not a safe one. The wheels passed over one leg just above the ankle, and in some way his head was badly gashed. The leg was amputated."

A severe hurricane visited the region of Bloomfield N. J., on Tuesday. A correspondent sends us the following account:

"Its first and greatest violence was felt at Mr. POWER'S oakum factory, some six or eight rods southwest of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt. This building, which is of stone, and was constructed in the most substantial manner, had its roof torn completely off. The oak rafters, at least four inches by six, were many of them broken as if pine kite-sticks. Others were carried a greater or less distance, some remaining perpendicularly in the ground; some plowing up the earth before their progress was checked. As to the shingles, no one pretends to estimate how far they may have been taken. In the field adjoining this factory, six large apple trees were prostrated—those which the wind could not tear up by the roots being unceremoniously broken off. Some of the beams were hurled with such violence against the N. & B. R. R. Dépôt that two inch planks were crushed like pasteboard. The chairs on the platform of this last named building displayed a vivacity of movement which would have been highly creditable in a fairy tale; but the fractured arms and legs which resulted from their performances have thus far defied the skill of our most experienced surgeons. Slates were torn from the roof and carried for a considerable distance. One was hurled against Dr. KING'S drug store, distant from the Dépôt nearly an eighth of a mile, with such violence as to cut an ordinary clap-board completely in two. On its way to this building the hurricane stopped long enough to take the roof off a small barn and laid it the other side of the road; then cutting a double pigeon wing in front of this drug-store it created such a vacuum that the air inside the building forced out the show-window, sash, glass and all."

The Perils of the Lewiston Railroad.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The publication of the account of the slide on the Lewiston Railroad in the NEW YORK TIMES, a few days since drew out a positive denial from Mr. Superintendent COLLAMER, and that in turn has drawn out the following letter from Mr. SKEELS, who feels called upon to vindicate his own veracity, although he was not the author of the letter in the TIMES. Mr. SKEELS has made a statement, which, while it positively contradicts that of Mr. COLLAMER, suggests the probability that Mr. COLLAMER has not been rightly informed by his subordinates. It is not unlikely that this is the case:

LOCKPORT, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser:

A statement was published some days since, by a correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, detailing the circumstances attending a slide in the embankment of the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad, which I observe Mr. COLLAMER, the Superintendent of the Road, pronounces a falsehood in every particular.

I also notice that the papers have introduced my name in connection with the subject, and in such a manner as to raise a question of veracity between the relation I have given of the affair, and the statement of Mr. COLLAMER; which is my apology for asking the publication of this.

I am not the author of the letter in the TIMES, nor did I instigate its publication. I was, therefore, content to leave the question of veracity raised between the writer and Mr. COLLAMER, to be settled without interference on my part, although strongly pressed to publish a card detailing the facts within my knowledge.

As it has been stated, I was the first to discover the slide in the road. Having a business engagement which made it necessary for me to walk from Lewiston to Suspension Bridge, I was proceeding on my way on the occasion referred to, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, when I discovered the slide. Had it not been a moonlight evening, I should certainly have walked off the embankment, which is almost perpendicular to the water's edge; and as it was, I came near losing my balance and going over, so near did I approach before making the discovery. The entire bed of the railroad for sixty or seventy feet had gone out, leaving the combination rails partially suspended over the chasm.

I confess that I was for a time in a high state of excitement, as a near relative had parted with me in the afternoon, by the last train which passed over the road and it required some little examination to satisfy myself that the entire train and passengers were not in the bottom of the river. I had also passed over the condemned spot with my family but two days before, and when I reflected that the chances should be as ninety-nine in a hundred that the giving way would occur while the train was upon it, I felt that I had escaped a catastrophe having no parallel in the history of railroad disasters. For no one will assume that a train could take that fearful plunge and leave a soul to tell the tale. * * * Yours, &c.,

C. L. SKEELS.

John P. Hale on Women's Rights.

JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, made a speech on Tuesday to the graduating class of the Abbott Female Academy, at Andover, in which he gave then his views of the Women's Rights question:

"The present day had afforded to us many proofs that science was not confined to men—as for instance, Miss MITCHELL, the astronomer. Mathematics were also open to women. 'Let me write the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes the laws,' was a saying of deep import; the poetic fields were open to women. So in all the other higher branches of knowledge. Now there were some who did not believe women would have all their rights till they had the right of suffrage. But if this right were obtained it might be found to degrade, instead of elevating female life. What was there in the exercise of the right of suffrage to produce moral elevation? We did not see that the men in cities who exercised the right were ennobled, refined or elevated by going to the ballot-box. Every female of delicacy must revolt at finding herself in contaminating contact with the influences of the polls; as she would thereby be placed in conflict and on a level with every blackguard. Female influence was not silent to-day in controlling the politics of the country. An eminent gentleman had said that if he wished to control a canvass for the good of a State, he would sooner address the children and young women than the men. As women trained their sons and brothers, so would the future voters of the country be. Each woman would probably have at least one willing friend, who would be ready to consult her opinions.

A lady friend had asked him whatshe should do as she was deprived of the right of voting, and he told her to go and unite her fortunes with one whose right to vote was unquestioned, [laughter,] and thereupon she had told him that was the meanest thing he had ever said. Those unfortunate females who were always complaining of their limited spheres, would be found to be those who had not the courage and faith and energy to do what was even in that limited sphere for them. No one had a right to complain so long as in the sphere of their influence they had left a single duty unperformed. Not until we had done what we could should we sit down with ALEXANDER and cry that there were no more worlds to conquer. We should not complain while a single case of human wretchedness existed which we had not done what we could to alleviate by sympathy or aid.

In addressing young ladies, he could not present the same motives which were usual in addressing boys, but he could assure them that every one could obtain all the good in life which they deserved. In concluding, Mr. HALE told a story of a young girl, who said she had two things settled in her own mind; first, she would never marry a minister; second, she would never live in the town of B. Yet, she eventually married a minister of B. 'So it will be with you, my young friends' said Mr. HALE to the young ladies, at which great laughter and clapping ensued. 'I perceive,' continued he, 'that it is the theological students that are clapping, because they think you will all marry ministers.' [Renewed merriment.] But the moral of all he had said to-day was that the same duty pertained to all. Instead of sitting down and sighing over the allotments of our condition, we should each meet and discharge with zeal, energy and faith, the duties of the position in which we severally found ourselves."

THE "TIMES" BUILDING.—The improvement that most immediately and favorably struck me, on my first walk abroad, was the substitution of an elegant pile of buildings for the antique brick church, that had for nearly a century been a landmark, on the square made by Beekman and Nassau streets, Park row and City-Hall square. The TIMES newspaper building, which occupies one-half of this space, is certainly as handsome an edifice as any I see in the City. It is of light brown stone, and is most spacious in all its arrangements. Besides giving the TIMES "ample room and verge enough" for all its needs, as a first-class journal of large circulation, it contains a great number of convenient stores and offices, which are already mostly occupied. The internal arrangements of the TIMES office, from the subterranean vaults where the gigantic presses are placed, to the fifth story, where the composition-rooms are located, are most admirable in their completeness and convenience. The editorial and reportorial rooms are models in their way.—*New-York Correspondence N. O. Picayune.*

The late Colonel John Wade, of Woburn, Mass., has devised real estate in Boston, valued at above $20,000, the net rents of which are to be annually paid to the Woburn College, "for the support and medical education of worthy and moral indigent females." The income will be immediately available. He has also given $10,000, to be hereafter paid, when certain property shall have increased to that amount, for the purpose of endowing a Professorship in the college.

Burning of the Steamer Galena.

THRILLING ACCOUNT BY A PASSENGER.

M. O. EVERTS, a passenger on board the *Galena*, recently burned on the Mississippi River, near Red-wing, gives a graphic description of the scene in a letter to the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, from which we clip the following extract:

"About 1 o'clock, to give my own experience, some one caught my foot and shouted, 'The boat is on fire!' My state-room door was left partly open for ventilation. Fortunately I had not doffed my pants or vest. Leaping from the upper berth, I told MARY, who was also aroused, to be calm, with undoubtedly some tremor in my voice. I seized my boots, put them on, put on my coat, and looked out. The alarm had not yet become very general, and I had hoped that the fire might not prove disastrous. The first look I gave toward the bow of the boat was sufficient. The red flame made lurid by the accompanying smoke, pierced through the cabin like a drowning tongue of an insatiate demon at the very instant. One look! You may have read descriptions of burning ships—you may have become in imagination a participant in the sublime horrors of a scene which human utterance can never portray; but to stand, as I stood there, a living, present witness, and a part of the scene itself, is fearfully and wonderfully different.

One look, as I said, at that mad, devouring hellish-looking fiend-tongue; lapping with hot greed the ceiling, doors, curtains, glass, and stabbing through into the opposite apartments, produced a strange reaction in my soul, awing me as it were into coolness and deliberation. It was but for an instant. Hurrying up and down the long saloon were crazed women, and men almost as frantic. "Where shall I go?" "Save me! save me!" "O, my child, my child!" "Fire! fire!" "We are all lost!" "This way! I'll save you all!" mingled in one confused uproar, with piercing shrieks and lacerating cries high over all. If I spoke I cannot now recollect more words than these: "Quick, Mary, give me my boy!" And those little boy-hands are still clinging round my neck—and the quick beat of that baby heart still meets the louder pulses of my own, around which new veins of love have swollen rapidly, softening, melting, until even now—no, I will not weep.

Just at this moment, when a master was so much needed, no one knowing just what to do, Captain LAUGHTON (of heroic memory—a braver man never trod a deck—nor a more humane) appeared like an apparition in the midst of us, and said firmly: "This way and you will be saved—steady! this way!!" The tide turned in one direction at the master's command, and, with a few exceptions, followed steadily and without crowding, through the side entrance next the shore—down the gangway, somewhat obstructed by trunks which eager men were endeavoring to get ashore—or off the boat at least—and to our joy we found the bow near the shore, and a plank launched. A group of ladies were in advance of me, and I set up a six-feet Hoosier barrier against the crowd behind, holding back with what ability was given me. In the confusion I missed MARY, but thought her in advance, and so was satisfied—so walked the plank, teetering with its excited burden, and struck foot on shore with my jewel on my breast. There was joy in that moment's experience. A moment more and MARY was by my side—and then our friends, all safe—and if but half-dressed, bare footed, with dishevelled hair more beautiful in this moment to my eyes than fabled princesses in all the glory of their royal attire.

We turned to look upon the scene before us. Already had the flames extended to the extreme ends of the long ship, reaching high above the pilot's house, still occupied by the brave man at the wheel, holding his charge hard on the shore, and the whole heavens seemed lighted by the conflagration. Still amid the flames could be seen a flitting form, and heard a wild shriek of despairing agony; and now a man drops down the guard into the stream, and struggles for the shore; and now a boy—brave, glorious boy!—leaps from the cabin deck, and swims with vigorous stroke down, down the stream; he cannot buffet it; and now the yawl has reached him—saved! Hurrah! The cry of "Powder on board," startles with a new fear, and the crowd recedes far up the bluff and down the shore. Down falls the deck, up shot the flames renewed with strength, vaulting high above the tall, black chimneys; crash came the huge black monsters themselves over the deck. The river seethes and hisses as if arches flame and tumble into the surge; bang! goes the cylinder-head, and the liberated steam outgushing, for a moment seems to rend the monster's bowels, and then, subdued by its own energy, is seen no more. The boilers fail; the flames begin to droop; the hull is burning low; the water's edge is reached; in flows the adverse element; she fills—she sinks, and with one loud hiss of defiance the flames expire, and all is dark and silent.

Among the most notable incidents of the scene, was the pilot standing bravely, coolly at the wheel, enveloped by flame, until the boat was safe aground. He made his escape thence over the decks and down the rigging. Captain LAUGHLIN was twice knocked down by trunks thrown from the decks, in his passage up and down, endeavoring to save the passengers. He had several children on board himself, all of whom were saved. A poor Norwegian emigrant woman who had a cow tied on the lower deck, in attempting to liberate the poor dumb animal, lost her own child. There were several oxen and cows on board, most of which, after being badly burned, broke overboard and swam ashore. The greatest distress and sympathy were felt for a poor girl of 14 years, whose mother, with two younger sisters and a brother, were all lost. They were a plain, honest, earnest-looking family, going from Michigan to meet the husband and father at Mankato, Minnesota. This poor girl goes alone to convey the sad news to her father. She sits near me as I write, her heart too fearfully wrung for much external emotion. Perhaps no individual saved suffered more in getting ashore than my friend WILLIAM BRADLEY, of Keokuk, late of Columbia, Ohio. He was too late for the gangway and plank, and, after spending his best exertions to save some children who clung to his limbs, and some women who persistently refused to leap into the water, although small boats were waiting as near as the flames would permit, he let himself down from the guard, and fell exhausted into a skiff then half full of water. He reached the shore, and was saved—but that was all. The boy who leaped from the deck and swam so finely, said he never swam before in his life—but preferred drowning to burning, and so sprang overboard. Instinct taught him how to swim and he was saved.

A bridegroom and bride, young and joyful, late from Orin, N. Y., got ashore; he dressed in unique costume of a hat and shirt—she ditto, less the hat. Scarcely any baggage was saved, I have ten checks in my pocket, but not a trunk or carpet-bag. "CHARLIE" had on a night-gown, and his mother was costumed *a la* the bride above mentioned. Unfortunately for me I had deposited my money in the safe, all but a few dollars, and the safe proved to be an iron box only; everything within it being utterly destroyed. The citizens of Red Wing are a humane-hearted people. All our immediate wants are being relieved, and we shall take the next boat up, without money, and no baggage to trouble us. Please excuse our personalising this letter. An individual experience is a good representative of the whole, and I can give my own easier than another's.

Scientific Items.

From a communication presented to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. ARNAUDON, we learn that the wood of the taigu tree, which grows in Paraguay, contains a peculiar acid, called by the discoverer *taigutic acid*. The wood, when fresh sawed, is of a grayish-brown color, but by exposure to the air it turns to a yellowish green, in consequence of a sort of crystalline efflorescence which appears on its surface. Under the microscope, this efflorescence is composed of two kinds of crystals, one consisting of thin hexagonal laminæ, very brilliant and colorless, and which are not reddened by alkalies; the other of yellow oblique prisms, which become red under the action of alkalies. The wood does not contain more than 2 per cent. of the yellow principle, which is taigutic acid. Taigutic acid forms taigutates with potash, ammonia, silver and lead. If distilled with potassa caustica, it yields an aromatic oil possessing a smell not unlike that of mint.

M. Lambossy proposes the following as a substitute for chloride of lime as a disinfectant. Take two tablespoonfuls of kitchen salt (chloride of sodium), two teaspoonfuls of red lead (deutoxide of lead), a liquor-glass full of common sulphuric acid, and a litre of water. Introduce the solid substances into a bottle with the water, then add the sulphuric acid gradually, and gently shaking the bottle at intervals. A portion of the sulphuric acid combines with the red lead, forming a sulphate which is precipitated; another portion attacks the sodium of the salt, and sets the chlorine at liberty, which is at once dissolved in the water. In order to use the latter, pour it into a saucer offering a sufficiently large surface for evaporation; the chlorine will then be gradually evolved, and disinfect the apartment.

The Nantucket *Inquirer* says a faint telescopic comet was discovered by Miss MARIA MITCHELL, of that town, on the evening of the 1st instant, in the constellation of Leo. It was seen on the 4th, 5th and 6th. Its position is so low that she is unable to obtain such measurement as will prove it to be a new one, or show that it is one heretofore seen.

The Eutaw, Ala., *Observer* says Dr. E. F. BOUCHELLE is engaged in exploring the mountain regions of Alabama, with a view of ascertaining the extent of mineral resources, and collecting mineralogical and geological curiosities. They have already made discoveries of the greatest interest, which Professor TUOMEY, in his Geological Report, denies the existence of. Dr. BOUCHELLE has exhibited one of the most interesting geological curiosities ever seen. It is a globule of water, moveable and visible, encased in primitive rock, of the pentædral order of crystallization.

Political.

The Republican General Committee of Albany adopted the following resolutions, among others, on the 12th inst.:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of this County is ready to waive all differences of opinion on other subjects and cordially unite with citizens of all parties who sympathize with its views on the Slavery question, and elect a candidate who will truly represent them in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Republican Party of this County invite the coöperation of the American Party to defeat the iniquitous policy of the Administration, and to sustain the interests of Freedom at Washington.

The Hon. J. F. FARNSWORTH, M. C., from Illinois, states that he was *not* absent during the vote in the House on the Fort Snelling swindle. He says:

"I wish only to say that upon those votes I was *paired* with Judge REAGAN, of Texas. After having voted several times upon the various propositions, and every time placing my name upon record in condemnation of that transaction, I had *paired*, as already stated, for the balance of the evening. Yet I am free to state, that had I been present, I cannot say I should have voted for the *legal proposition*, 'that the sale was *without authority of law*.' It was the fraudulent *manner* of selling, not the want of authority to sell, of which complaint was and is justly made."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECREE OF DIVORCE.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York on the 12th day of July, in the year 1858. *Estelle Anna Lewis* vs. *Sylvanus D. Lewis.*—This cause having this day been brought on to be heard upon the pleadings herein, and upon the testimony taken before James Greene, Esq., Referee, and his report and opinion thereon the Court, after reading and examining said evidence and all the matters touching this cause, do find that the parties to this cause were lawfully married in the month of September, 1839; that they were residents of this State at the time of the commission of the acts of adultery hereinafter mentioned; that in the month of April, 1858, the said defendant committed adultery with Georgiana Myers, at No. 21 Lispenard street, in the City of New-York, as charged in said complaint; that the same was not committed by the privity, consent, connivance or procurement of said plaintiff; that the same has not been forgiven by her, and that she has not cohabited with said defendant since the discovery of said act of adultery.

And on motion of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., attorney and counsel for plaintiff, Isaac J. Reeve appearing on behalf of defendant, it is adjudged and decreed, and this Court, by virtue of the power and authority therein vested, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, doth adjudge and decree that the marriage between the said plaintiff, Estelle Anna Lewis and Sylvanus D. Lewis be dissolved, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly; and that the said parties are, and each of them is, freed from the obligations thereof. I certify the above to be a true copy of a decree entered in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal, July 12, 1858.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Richard Sands vs *John H. Dayton and others*—An allowance of five per cent.

The Same vs. *The Same*—The same allowance.

James R. Bird vs. *James Monroe*—Motion denied; $10 cost to abide the event.

Richard K. Holden vs. *Forest and Agricultural Steam Engine Company*—Motion denied without costs.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company—Referred to the Hon. Wm. Mitchell to inquire and report as to the facts.

Benjamin Spinning, Administrator, &c., vs. *Wm. Tomlinson*—Motion granted on payment of costs of judgment and $10 costs of motion. The judgment to stand as security. The defendant to answer in ten days, and to consent to a reference at the same time, if desired by the plaintiff.

David Thomas, Sr., vs. *Thomas W. James*—An allowance of five per cent. ordered.

Thomas Butler vs. *Mary Butler*—Motion denied.

Everett Clapp vs. *James R. Dallon et al.*—Reference ordered to Alexander Ostrander, Esq.

SPECIAL TERM.

THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE IN COURT.

Jonathan Peel, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department vs. *James Sutton Elliot.*—To-day, upon the application of plaintiff's counsel in his case, Judge INGRAHAM granted an order of arrest against the defendant, in a civil suit commenced by her Majesty's Secretary against him, for the recovery of $10,800 66, moneys alleged to belong to plaintiff, and embezzled and misapplied by the defendant.

Benjamin L. Benson vs. *Lewis A. Sayre, et al.*—This action was to foreclose a mortgage. After service of summons the plaintiff filed a notice of *lis pendens*, and on the next day filed his complaint. After the filing of the complaint the premises were incumbered by other mortgages. The purchaser objects to the title, on the ground that the notice of *lis pendens* and complaint were not filed at the same time. The Judge says, conceding that until the filing of the complaint the notice of *lis pendens* was of validity, it appears to me the filing of the complaint gave it validity. It was then on file, and the filing of the complaint placed both papers on file the same day. The notice of *lis pendens* gave notice to the parties taking subsequent conveyances or incumbrances. Before the subsequent incumbrance in this case was received, both papers were on file, and the object of the statute in requiring them to be filed together was answered. The party having notice of the *lis pendens* could refer to the complaint on file for all the information to be obtained therefrom. The commencement of the action by the service of the summons is necessary to give validity to the notice, for the very good reason stated by Mr. Justice Rockwell, in Burroughs *vs.* Reiger, 12 How. Pr. Rep., 175, viz: that notice of the pending of a suit before the suit is commenced is a nullity. In the same case he also notices the meaning of the statute to be that the filing of the notice of *lis pendens* shall not affect purchasers until the complaint is filed.

If the incumbrance had gone on record before the filing of the complaint a different question would be presented, which it is not now necessary to decide, as it is conceded that the property in this case was not affected in the title by any act until after the notice and complaint were both filed. Any other construction of the statute would render it impossible for a party to comply with it so as to file the notice and complaint at the same time, where the property was located in different parts of the State.

If there was any necessity for it, the Court might allow an amendment of the filing so as to order the complaint refiled, *nunc pro tunc*, as of the date of filing the notice of *lis pendens*. If the parties see fit to make such an order, it can be entered, although I am of the opinion that it is unnecessary in the present case.

The motion for a return of 10 per cent. is denied.

The motion that the purchaser complete his purchase is granted, no costs allowed on either motion.

Before Judge Sutherland.

James W. Paige et al. vs *L. O. Wilson et al.*—The defendants, an extensive jobbing firm in this City, stopped payment in October last, being at that time indebted to the plaintiffs, a large Boston house, in the sum of $50,000. An extension was granted to them with an understanding on the part of the plaintiffs that no preference was to be shown to any of the creditors. On the 30th the plaintiffs made application to Justice SUTHERLAND for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendants "from making any assignment or other disposition of the property owned by the firm of L. O. Wilson & Co. in October, 1857, or the proceeds thereof," on the ground that they were about to make an assignment, preferring certain creditors. The Judge granted the injunction, and it was served upon all the defendants before 2 P. M. on the 30th, *after* which hour, and on the same day, the defendants, acting under the advice of their counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., executed a general assignment to Bates & Wilson, preferring them for acceptances made by the assignees for L. O. Wilson & Co., then preferring all those who had become bail or surety for the defendants, and afterwards distributing the property pro rata among the remaining creditors. A motion was made by defendants' counsel to dissolve the injunction. Upon the argument, Mr. D. D. Field, for plaintiffs, raised a preliminary objection that the defendants were in contempt for a violation of the injunction, and that they must purge themselves of the contempt before they could be permitted to proceed with their motion to vacate the injunction.

The Court sustained Mr. Field, and ordered the defendants to show cause why they should not be punished for violating the injunction.

The case coming up to-day, Mr. Field for the plaintiffs argued the following points on a motion to punish the defendants for contempt:

First—The Court will not hear any argument upon the question of dissolving the injunction until the defendants have cleared themselves of the alleged contempt.

Second—The defendants have been guilty of an aggravated contempt, by a willful and direct violation of an injunction.

No question can arise upon the service of the papers. The summons, complaint and injunction were duly served upon each of the defendants and the original exhibited. The injunction restrained them from making any assignment or other disposition of the property owned by them in October, 1857, or its proceeds. After its service they deliberately made an assignment of all their property. They have done no business since October last, so that all the property assigned is the property then owned by them or its proceeds. The assignment prefers other creditors.

Third: The question as to whether the injunction was rightfully granted cannot be considered. The Court had jurisdiction of the action, and so long as it had, the defendants were bound to obey the injunction. People agt. Spaulding, 2 Paige, 329. Davis agt. the Mayor, 1 Duer, 493. People agt. Sturtevant, 5 Seldon, 266. Sullivan agt. Judah, 4 Paige, 466.

Fourth: The defendant's violation of the injunction was "calculated to" and did "defeat, imperil, impede and prejudice the rights and the remedies" of the plaintiffs. One of the very remedies sought was the issuing of the injunction, and a payment to the plaintiffs of an equal amount with other creditors. Their remedies and rights are impaired also because it now becomes necessary to make the assignees parties, or to begin a new action. People agt. Compton, 1 Duer, 653.

Fifth: The defendants should then be fined a sum sufficient to indemnify the plaintiffs for their actual loss or injury sustained by them, and to satisfy their costs and expenses. 2 R. S., last Ed., p. 771, sec. 21.

Sixth: The Court has no discretion in the matter of the fine. The statute above cited is imperative, and so the Courts have held. People agt. Compton, 1 Duer, 532. Macy agt. Jordan, 2 Denio, 570.

Seventh—The Court should order a reference, to ascertain the loss or injury sustained by the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs' costs and expenses, and should fine the defendants to that amount.

Mr. Brady, for the defendants, moved to dissolve the injunction. The following are his points:

First—There was no jurisdiction to grant the injunction. To warrant such an order there must appear on the complaint some facts justifying it. Here there are none. It is as if on a mere allegation that the defendant owed the plaintiff a certain amount of money, the defendant should be restrained from disposing of the whole or any part of his property.

Second—If there were jurisdiction, yet the injunction was improperly granted. It is simply alleged that the defendants owed plaintiffs; the latter extended the time for payments on the assurance of defendants that they would pay the debt in full; if not, and they were compelled to make an assignment the plaintiffs should fare as well as the other creditors; that defendant threatened to make an assignment and give preferences. (*a*) The propriety of granting the injunction must be determined solely by reference to what is stated in the complaint. (*b*) An injunction will not be granted at the suit of the creditor at large to prevent the defendant from disposing of his property. Even if the plaintiff had a lien on any specific property, they could not restrain the disposition of it unless the defendants are insolvent. Nor do we concede that this could be done even then, for this would authorize an injunction in every action of trover. (*c*) There is no allegation that the defendants are insolvent or irresponsible. (*d*) The right to make an assignment with or without preferences is a legal right as high in character as that of the plaintiff to be paid their debt. No Court can or should restrain the expense of the right, except where some vested legal right to a particular and specified part of the property is shown. Not even then if the defendants are not irresponsible. (*e*) The agreement giving time was invalid, not being founded on a sufficient consideration. It could not, therefore, furnish support for any special promise, such as is alleged to have been made by the defendants. (*f*) The promise to pay the debt in full is nothing more than a promise to perform the legal duty always existing in such a case. (*g*) The idea of a trust is utterly untenable: 1. There was no promise not to sell or dispose of the property. It might all have been sold the next day after the promise. The only right of the plaintiffs in that event would be an ordinary action. Nothing more exists now. 2. There is no pretence for the idea that the defendants were not to make an assignment until the maturity of the largest note given to plaintiffs. 3. Yet this must be the theory of the plaintiffs; for it was not until it could be ascertained whether the notes would be paid or not that any supposed equity of the plaintiffs could attach. 4. If there was a right to sell the property, there was a right to assign or otherwise dispose of it. 5. It remained subject to levy on executions. The defendants had a perfect right to protect the property against such preferences. (*h*) But the plaintiffs on their theory that the extension was valid, have no right of action, except as to the two notes which matured before this action was brought. (*i*) There is no allegation that the assigned property will not pay all the debts of the defendants in full, and nothing to show that the plaintiffs have been or will be damnified by the assignment.

Third—Our affidavits overthrow the case made by plaintiffs. It is shown that the arrangement with plaintiffs was based on a condition that all the defendants' creditors would unite in the extension, and they did not.

Fourth—There is no pretence for any allegation of fraud.

Fifth—The injunction is too general and comprehensive to be sustained on any view of the facts. It enjoins any kind of disposition of the whole or any part of the defendants' property.

The following are his points in opposition to the issuing of the attachment.

First—If there were no jurisdiction to grant the injunction, there can be no contempt in disobeying it.

Second—The defendants are not yet in contempt, and are entitled to make this motion; but, even if they were in contempt, that would not vary the case, as this is not a motion for a favor, but for a right.

Third—If the injunction were granted, with jurisdiction, but is found to be untenable, and the defendants declared to be in contempt, then the punishment should, at most, be a nominal fine.

Fourth—There is no evidence that any property which defendants owned in October last passed by the assignment, and therefore there is no proof that the injunction has been violated.

Fifth—There is no proof that the plaintiffs have been, or can be, damnified by the assignment or alleged breach of the injunction, for the reasons above alleged, and because these plaintiffs have an attachment which gives them a lien upon the property covered by the assignment. Besides, if the theory of the plaintiffs be correct, this suit created an equitable lien in favor of the plaintiffs, subject to which the assigned property passed. 1 Story's Eq. Jurisprudence, 406.

Mr. Field's points on the defendant's motion to dissolve or modify the injunction are as follows:

First—The right of an insolvent debtor to dispose of his property as he pleases is an extreme right, which the Courts will watch with jealousy and restrict whenever they can take hold of circumstances to justify the restriction. Good conscience certainly requires that the property of an insolvent should be applied without delay to the legal payment of his debts.

Second—In the present case there are abundant circumstances to justify the Court in holding the defendants bound as trustees, or *quasi* trustees, to the immediate application of all their property to the payment in equal proportions, of all the debts due by them at the time of their failure.

Third—The conditions on which the extensions were given fixed the defendants with a trust to hold their property for the equal benefit of their creditors, and to apply it for that purpose the moment it was ascertained that they could not pay all in full.

Fourth—The pretence put forth by the defendants that the equality which they promised was equality only among the creditors, for merchandise purchased is not supported by the facts. The promise was unconditional. If there was any mental reservation on the part of the defendants, that was unfair toward the plaintiffs.

Fifth—To allow the defendants to give a preference to Bates & Wilson and sureties, would in effect allow them to prefer whom they pleased, for they would thus have only to procure Bates & Wilson or any other person to pay or secure a favorite creditor in full, and then prefer Bates & Wilson or other person for the debt so paid or secured.

Sixth—The fact now disclosed by the defendants, that only one third of their creditors came into the extension, operates as a fraud upon the plaintiffs and releases them from the agreement to extend. Their demands, therefore, should all be regarded as now due, and the defendants should be required to make provision therefor, as if the original debts remained, and the plaintiffs had recovered judgments thereon, as they would have done but for the extension.

Mr. Brady concluded his argument to-day, and Mr. Field will reply on the a[illegible]oints on Saturday morning, to which time the C[illegible]rned.

GENERAL TERM.

Philip French and Christopher Heiser vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—DAVIES, J.—The question in this case is not what are fixtures which a tenant is at liberty to remove on the expiration of his lease, but what did the lessees covenant with the lessors they would surrender and suffer to remain on the demised premises on the termination of the lease. The covenants of the lease are, that, on the last day of the term, the lessees will surrender the demised premises, "and all the improvements that may have been placed thereon by the said parties of the second part, (the lessees,) and which improvements are to belong to the said parties of the first part, (the lessors,) and all of which are to be surrendered up in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereof will permit, damages by the elements excepted." The terms of the lease are, therefore, very broad, and would seem to comprehend all and every erection, improvement or addition made, put or erected upon said premises during the continuance of the lease. It was manifestly in contemplation of the parties to the lease at the time of making it, that extensive improvements, changes or alterations, were to be made by the lessees to adapt the demised premises to such uses and purposes as they might wish to put them to, and that these alterations and improvements were to be made at the expense of the lessees. The lessors consented to such alterations and improvements on condition that at the expiration of the lease they were to belong to and become the property of the lessors, and the lessees, in consideration of such permission to make alterations, repairs and improvements, on the expiration of the lease to surrender them up in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereof would permit. The covenant is to surrender all the improvements that may have been placed thereon. Improvements, clearly in the lease here used, embrace every addition, alteration, erection or annexation made by the lessees during the demised term, to render the premises more available and profitable, or useful, or convenient to them. It is a more comprehensive word than "fixtures," and necessarily includes it, and such additions as the law might not regard as fixtures. It would be difficult to select a more comprehensive word, and where the parties say that all improvements which may be placed on the premises shall belong to the lessors, it is difficult to say what, if anything, would be excluded. Such, we think, is the view taken by the Common Pleas of England in a case not dissimilar to the present. (West *vs.* Blakeway, 2 Manning and Grainger, 727.) In that case the tenant had covenanted to yield up at the expiration of his term all erections and improvements erected, made or set up during the term; and it was held that this covenant was broken by the removal of the sashes and framework of a green-house erected during the term, the framework of which was laid upon walls built for the purpose of receiving it, and imbedded in mortar thereon. The Judges thought the parties had purposely adopted the words "erections and improvements" for the very purpose of avoiding all discussions as to what might be considered as coming within the description of a fixture. It is very apparent that the Court, in this case, did not place their judgment on the assumption that the green-house was a fixture, but on the covenant to surrender all erections and improvements, and that those words were more comprehensive than fixtures. We think the parties in this case intended the one to surrender and the other to receive and accept, at the termination of the lease, all the improvements which should be placed thereon by the tenants during the lease, and that such improvements embraced all additions, erections or alterations made by the tenants during the term, and such as were used by them in the enjoyment of the lease, on its expiration they became the property of the lessor, and they had a right to retain them. It is difficult to see upon the principles here enunciated, that any of the articles enumerated in the complaint in this action are not embraced in the covenants of the plaintiffs to surrender them. If any of them are not, then the plaintiffs will be entitled to recover for such and such only. A new trial must be had, costs to abide the events. Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts and R. H. Bowne for plaintiffs; Messrs. R. Busteed and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 15.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Lyons vs. *Hays.*—At the time this suit was commenced the plaintiff was actually residing in the City of New-York. He [illegible]ce resided and still resides there, and swears to an intention to permanently reside there; the motion that he file security for costs is, therefore, denied.

Weinstein vs. *Hart.*—Defendant has appealed from an order denying a motion to set aside an inquest taken by default, and asks for a stay of proceedings until that appeal can be heard. The excuse for not answering to the cause when reached on the calendar is that the person watching did not hear it called. No affidavit of merits formed part of the moving papers to set aside the inquest. I think now as on the hearing of the motion, that enough was not shown to entitle the defendant to open the default. But his counsel evidently thinks otherwise, and a stay may be granted on paying into the United States Life Insurance and Trust Company, to the credit of this action, to abide the further order of the Court, the amount of the judgment, with interest and Sheriff's fees. The levy of the execution may then be withdrawn on paying $5 costs of opposing this motion.

Before the Hon. Judge Hoffman.

Kincaid vs. *Ramsdall, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, and a perpetual injunction ordered.

Heinrich Testor vs. *Johanna Testor.*—Judgment of divorce ordered, and the custody of the female child, 16 months old, given to the plaintiff.

Wm. Kent, Administrator of Henry Parish, deceased vs. *Susan M. Parish.*—Motion that the receiver pay the tax assessed for 1856, against the defendant, on $225,000 of personal estate, denied, with $10 costs, to abide event; it not being satisfactorily shown that such tax was imposed solely by reason of property then held by her, and subsequently transferred to said receiver, *pendente title.*

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Heinrich Testor vs. *Johanna Testor.*—Judgment of divorce ordered, and the custody of the female child, sixteen months old, given to plaintiff.

GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.—During vacation the General Term will sit for the hearing of motions on Thursday, July 29, Wednesday, Sept. 1, and Saturday, Oct. 2.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 16.

DECISIONS.

Eddy vs *Beach & Beach.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event, and with liberty to plaintiff to add any allegations he may be advised are necessary.

Leary vs. *Roberts*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kain vs. *Hoxie.*—Judgment for defendant.

Jacques vs. *Greenwood.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Before the Hon. Judge Brady.

Jacques vs. *Greenwood et al.*—On the 13th of December, 1854, the plaintiff recorded a judgment against the defendants, Greenwood and Brewster, in this Court, and on the same day the defendants obtained and served an order to show cause on the 20th of December why the judgment should not be set aside and staying the proceedings of the plaintiff in the meantime. At the request of the defendants' attorney, the motion was adjourned to the 26th of December, but not until he had given assurances that no assignment would be made by defendants. On the 26th day of December the motion was again adjourned to the 30th, on the same assurances.

The motion was finally made on the 2d of January, 1855, and denied on the 4th, with liberty to defendants to renew. The motion was not renewed. On the 26th of December, 1854, the defendants executed a general assignment to the defendant Greenwood, with preferences, which the whole of the estate of the assignors was not sufficient to pay. On the 20th of December, the defendants' attorney suggested a settlement, which was made in part, and the basis on which the subsequent adjournment from December 26 was made. The plaintiff asked that the assignment be declared void, and that the assignee account to the amount of his judgment.

The Court held that he was entitled to relief. The defendants must be presumed to know the acts of their attorney, so far as adjournments are concerned, or of the stay granted upon the judgment against them. It may be difficult to determine with precision how far a client is bound by the act of his attorney, but in this case the client must respond. The defendant, Greenwood, was not a *bona fide* purchaser, and therefore took the assignment subject to existing equities. The relief asked, however, is too broad. The assignment may be held void, so far as the plaintiff is concerned, and not absolutely void, thus placing the plaintiff in the same situation in which he would have been had no stay been obtained, and an execution issued. The defendants had a remedy, of which they have not availed themselves, and are estopped by their own negligence.

Judgment for plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—JULY 16.

Before Judge Russell.

SENTENCES.

James Monroe, charged with stealing 10 pieces of mahogany, who had been at large on bail, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Leroy Rusher, guilty of the manslaughter of John McCarthy, was arraigned for sentence; but on remonstrance of his counsel,—who offered to procure affidavits to show that the prisoner was in a feeble state of health from consumption, and therefore unable to sustain the confinement of State Prison,—he was remanded to be sentenced at the next term.

John Doe, who was indicted for burglary in the 3d degree, and found guilty by the Jury, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

E Ellis, convicted of grand larceny, for robbing Mr. Parton, his former employer, of about $80, while the victim was in Haity's drinking saloon, in Catharine-street, in a state of stupidity and drunkenness, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Two negroes, respectively named Samuel Clay and Wm. Lea, who were indicted for grand larceny, and pleaded guilty of an attempt, were sent to State Prison for two years each.

Wm. Jones, a boy 18 years of age, was arraigned for robbery. The offence having occurred under very peculiar circumstances, in which another boy, named Thompson, was supposed to be the really guilty party, Jones was released by suspending judgment, on condition that he would leave the City.

Adam and Martin Miller, both boys 16 years of age, were sent to the House of Refuge for having burglariously entered a shop.

Badgley, implicated with Haggerty in the highway robbery on T[illegible]man, in West Broadway, and found guilty by the ju[illegible] was arraigned, and on suggestion of the District Attorney, judgment was suspended. He took no active part in the robbery, with the exception of pronouncing the money taken by Haggerty to be good.

P. Johnson, *alias* P. Smith, was sent to the State Prison for two years for burglary; the prisoner was once before tried and convicted for a similar crime, but was not punished, judgment having been suspended on account of mitigating circumstances.

Mr. Warren pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for biting off Connelly's nose.

John Lyons, who kicked his wife from which she died, and who was indicted for manslaughter, was sent to the Penitentiary for a year on his plea of guilty in the fourth degree of that offence.

Wm. James guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The jurors were discharged from further attendance for the term, and the Court adjourned.

During a term of nine days, before Judge RUSSELL, there have been held seventy jury trials including several heavy cases. The whole number of cases disposed of, including sentences and pleas of guilty, is 133—an average of 15 cases per day.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JULY 15.

Before Edward C. West.

The will of Lucretia Redmond Saul, late Lucretia Redmond, deceased, was admitted to probate today. The testatrix made and executed her will in 1854. Shortly thereafter she intermarried with Edward Saul, and after her marriage she made and executed a codicil to her will, which, except as altered thereby, ratified the said will. Mr. Saul had survived her. An objection was raised to the validity of the will, that the Revised Statutes (see 2 R. S., p. 247, sec. 37) declare that a will executed by an unmarried woman shall be deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. The counsel for the executor then offered in evidence an ante-nuptial settlement, executed by the testatrix and Edward Saul, whereby it was agreed that any will *then* made by her, or which should thereafter be made, should stand and be valid and effectual for all the purposes contemplated thereby. The counsel also offered in evidence a renunciation signed by said Saul of all claim upon the said estate, and the administration thereof; also, a consent signed by the heirs at law and next of kin of the deceased, that the will be admitted to probate, and waiving all legal objection thereto. The Surrogate decided, in view of all the facts of the case, that the will and codicil should both be admitted to probate. Mr. Henry Day for executor; Mr. Edward Saul in person.

The will of Wm. H. Denny, deceased, was admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were issued to Jemima Denny, the widow of the deceased, she being named in the will as the sole executrix thereof. She is also named as the sole and only legatee therein.

The wills of Lucien B. Morris and Claude J. B. Nengeret, were admitted to probate.

The Mount Vernon Purchase.

A circular from Mrs. HORATIO GREENOUGH has issued from Cambridge, Mass., inviting contributions in aid of the Mount Vernon purchase. Mrs. GREENOUGH says:

"From the millionaire to the laborer, from the octogenarian to the child, let not one deaf ear be turned, one hand be closed. Let no one be discouraged by poverty—let the hard-earned penny of the laborer be accepted as graciously as the thousand-dollar bank-note of the rich; and, when the work is completed, may there not be a man, woman or child among us who cannot say—I have given my mite.

Success will be insured. The two hundred fertile acres of Mount Vernon will become public property, to be beautified and adorned in future years—a fitting memorial of the 'Father of his Country.'

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Regent, Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, Vice-Regent for Massachusetts, and, having obtained the counsel and coöperation of the gentlemen whose names are found below, confidently appeals to the community to do their part toward promoting an object which must commend itself to every American heart.

A contribution of $1 constitutes any citizen of the United States a member of the Association, and a further payment of a dollar before the 22d of February of any year, entitles a member to vote at the annual meeting of that year. The names of such donors will be published.

Lists of contributors, and of sums given, whether by individuals, Associations, Committees, Clubs, or Lodges, should be sent to Mrs. HORATIO GREENOUGH, Quincy street, Cambridge, and all contributions in money, with a duplicate list of subscribers, forwarded to CHARLES HENRY PARKER, Esq., Treasurer of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others,' Tremont Row, Boston, to Mrs. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Mrs. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, or Mrs. THEODORE CHASE, who have consented to act with the Vice-Regent in behalf of the Association."

Personal.

A number of octogenarians and nonogenarians took part in the jubilee celebration of the fifth, at Woburn, Mass. In response to a sentiment in honor of Washington, Jefferson and the other leading spirits of the Revolution, Mr. Joshua Converse recited some verses of "Burgoyne poetry," which he had committed to memory 75 years ago—when he was 16 years of age.

Hon. Benjamin Wiggin, of Bangor, Me., Fishery Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty, has arrived at St. John, accompanied by R. D. Cutts, Esq., Surveyor, and J. Hatch, Esq.

An Albany actor, named Myron, was arrested at Watertown on Monday night, as he was going on the stage, on suit of his manager, who gave him no license to play elsewhere.

Barbee, the Baltimore sculptor, is finishing his busts of "Pride" and "Gratitude," and has three other works in progress—the "Coquette," "The Fisher Girl," and the "Young Republican."

His Excellency the Hon. A. W. Randall, Governor of Minnesota, is in town, stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Marsh children are having a vacation in Michigan, and will play a brief engagement in Boston and elsewhere, previous to their visit to England.

A State Temperance Society has been organized in Vermont; Rev. S. Chamberlain, President.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 16, 1858.

MEATS.

The market for all kinds of Fresh Meats is very quiet. Supplies are ample; prices are essentially unaltered. Pickled and Smoked Meats are moderately inquired for, at steady rates.

Beef, roasting pieces, ꝑ ℔	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ꝑ ℔	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ꝑ ℔	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ꝑ ℔	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ꝑ ℔	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ꝑ ℔	10	@	14
Beef, corned ꝑ ℔	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ꝑ ℔	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ꝑ ℔	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ꝑ ℔	12	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@1	75
Lamb, ꝑ ℔	12	@	16
Veal, hind quarters, ꝑ ℔	9	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ꝑ ℔	4½	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ꝑ ℔	14	@	18
Pork, fresh, ꝑ ℔	9	@	11
Pork, salted, ꝑ ℔	8½	@	10
Pork, larding, ꝑ ℔	11	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ꝑ ℔	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	00
Soup Meats, ꝑ ℔	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ꝑ ℔	12	@	14
Bacon, ꝑ ℔	11	@	12½
Hams, ꝑ ℔	11	@	13
Shoulders, ꝑ ℔	9	@	10
Tongues, each	62½	@	75
Lard, ꝑ ℔	11	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ꝑ ℔	10½	@	11½
Sausages, ꝑ ℔	11	@	25
Tripe, ꝑ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is plenty and dull. An advance on last week's prices of Woodcock, which are less plenty, and the receipt of some Snipe and Plover, form the only noticeable changes in the way of game.

Fowls, ꝑ pair	75	@1	25
Fowls, Buck's County, ꝑ ℔	15	@	18
Chickens, roasting, ꝑ pair	1 00	@1	25
Chickens, Spring, ꝑ pair	62	@1	50
Spring Ducks, ꝑ pair	1 00	@1	50
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@1	75
Turkeys, ꝑ ℔	16	@	20
Western Poultry, ꝑ ℔	12	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ꝑ dozen	1 25	@2	00
Pigeons, Squab, ꝑ dozen	2 25	@3	00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ꝑ doz	75	@1	25
Woodcock, ꝑ doz	3 50	@4	50
Woodcock, ꝑ pair	75	@	—
Snipe, Dowicher ꝑ doz	1 50	@2	
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ꝑ doz	37	@	62
Plover, ꝑ doz	3 50	@4	50

FISH.

Salmon, Striped Bass, Blue-fish and Sheepshead are dearer. Codfish and Halibut favor buyers. Spanish Mackerel have appeared. Other kinds of fish remain as last noticed. The trade in fresh and shell fish is rather slack. The principal inquiry is for pickled and smoked fish.

Salmon, ꝑ ℔	37	@62	Weak-fish, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 8
Codfish, ꝑ ℔	5	@ 6	King-fish, ꝑ ℔	15	@18
Spanish Mackerel, ꝑ ℔	62	@75	Sheepshead, ꝑ ℔	15	@18
Halibut, ꝑ ℔	8	@—	Blue-fish, ꝑ ℔	8	@—
Eels, ꝑ ℔	12	@—	Black-fish, ꝑ ℔	8	@10
Flounders, ꝑ ℔	6	@—	Sturgeon, ꝑ ℔	—	@ 8
Porgies, ꝑ ℔	6	@—	Gr'n Turtle, ꝑ ℔	15	@—
Sea Bass, ꝑ ℔	8	@10	Herring, ꝑ bunch	12	@—
Striped Bass, ꝑ ℔	12½	@—	Mussels, ꝑ ½ pk.	12	@—
			Frogs, ꝑ doz	12	@62

Oysters, ꝑ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ꝑ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams—ꝑ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters—ꝑ ℔	6	@	—
Crabs—ꝑ doz	25	@	—
Crabs—Soft Shell, ꝑ doz	1 00	@	—
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ꝑ ℔	30	@	35
Salmon, City smoked, ꝑ ℔	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ꝑ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ꝑ ℔	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ꝑ ℔	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ꝑ ℔	10	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Alewives, ꝑ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ꝑ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The new Potatoes now in come mainly from Norfolk, Long Island and New Jersey. Green Peas are dearer. Turnips, Beets, Cucumbers, Squashes and Salad are cheaper. Green Corn is arriving from New-Jersey. Cauliflowers are nearly out of market. Some receipts of Okra are reported. The inquiry for Vegetables continues fair.

Potatoes, New Norfolk, ꝑ bbl	3 75	@	—
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ꝑ bushel	1 50	@	—
Potatoes, New Long Island ꝑ bbl	3 50	@4	50
Potatoes, New Long Island, ꝑ bushel	1 25	@1	50
Potatoes, New New-Jersey, ꝑ bushel	1 00	@1	25
Potatoes, New, half peck	25	@	—
Green Corn, ꝑ 100 ears	1 50	@	—
Green Corn ꝑ dozen	25	@	—
Turnips, New, ꝑ doz. bunches	50	@	62
Turnips, New, ꝑ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, New, ꝑ doz bunches	50	@	—
Carrots, New, ꝑ bunch	5	@	—
Beets, New, ꝑ doz. bunches	50	@	—
Beets, New, ꝑ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, new, ꝑ half peck	25	@	—
Onions, new, ꝑ bunch	6	@	—
Okra, ꝑ 100	75	@	—
Okra, ꝑ doz	10	@	12
Cabbage, new, ꝑ dozen	50	@	75
Cabbage, new, ꝑ head	5	@	8
Tomatoes, ꝑ basket	2 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ꝑ quart	18	@	—
Green Peas, ꝑ bbl	3 25	@3	75
Green Peas, ꝑ bushel	1 00	@1	50
Green Peas, ꝑ half peck	18	@	25
Beans, ꝑ peck	31	@	—
Cucumbers, ꝑ dozen	18	@	25
Cucumbers, each	2	@	—
Parsley, ꝑ bunch	3	@	—
Mint, ꝑ bunch	1	@	2
Leeks, ꝑ bunch	8	@	—
Garlic, ꝑ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ꝑ doz	1 00	@	—
Radishes, ꝑ doz bunches	12	@	—
Salad, ꝑ doz heads	15	@	31
Salad, ꝑ head	2	@	3
Rhubarb, ꝑ doz. bunches	75	@	—
Rhubarb, ꝑ bunch	7	@	8
Spinach, ꝑ bbl	1 00	@1	25
Spinach, ꝑ bushel	44	@	—
Spinach, ꝑ peck	15	@	—
Squashes, ꝑ bushel	2 00	@	—
Squashes, each	6	@	10
Watermelons, each	50	@1	00
Muskmelons, each	12	@	18

FRUIT.

Gooseberries are advancing. Raspberries, Blackberries and Whortleberries tend downward. Peaches remain about the same. The demand for domestic fruit is good. A restricted inquiry prevails for foreign fruit.

Peaches, ꝑ basket	$3 00	@6	00
Peaches, ꝑ quart	12	@	37
Gooseberries, ꝑ bushel	3 00	@7	00
Gooseberries, ꝑ quart	10	@	25
Cherries, ꝑ ℔	6	@	25
Currants, ꝑ ℔	6	@	12
Raspberries, ꝑ basket	4	@	12
Blackberries, ꝑ quart	18	@	—
Whortleberries, ꝑ quart	15	@	18
Apples, new, ꝑ half-peck	31	@	50
Pears, new, ꝑ basket	2 50	@4	00
Oranges, ꝑ box	4 00	@5	00
Oranges, ꝑ dozen	37	@	50
Lemons, ꝑ box	3 50	@7	00
Lemons, ꝑ dozen	25	@	37
Pine Apples, ꝑ dozen	1 00	@2	00
Pine Apples, each	10	@	18
Cocoanuts, ꝑ 100	2 00	@2	50
Cocoanuts, ꝑ doz	37	@	50
Bananas, ꝑ bunch	50	@1	50
Bananas, ꝑ dozen	12	@	37
Figs, ꝑ box	40	@	60
Figs, ꝑ ℔	10	@	—
Dates, ꝑ ℔	10	@	—
Prunes, ꝑ ℔	12	@	—
Raisins, ꝑ ℔	12	@	—
Raisins, ꝑ box	2 50	@	—
Currants ꝑ ℔	12	@	—
Preserved Ginger, ꝑ jar, about 6 ℔s	1 00	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are unchanged in value. Supplies are good; demand, very moderate. Eggs continue to advance, influenced by diminished receipts.

Butter, State, by the tub, ꝑ ℔	15	@	22
Butter, State, ꝑ ℔	20	@	24
Butter, Orange County, ꝑ ℔	23	@	25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ꝑ ℔	21	@	23
Butter, Ohio, ꝑ ℔	14	@	21
Cheese, fair to good old, ꝑ ℔	7	@	10
Cheese, new, ꝑ ℔	5	@	10
Cheese, imitation English, ꝑ ℔	15	@	18
Eggs, seven for	12	@	—
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-four for	$1	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ꝑ can	50	@	—
Honey, Cuba ꝑ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ꝑ bottle	31	@	75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ꝑ doz	25	@	35
Mangoes, each	3	@	6
New-York Peppers, ꝑ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ꝑ 100	37	@	75
Pickled Onions, ꝑ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ꝑ bottle	6	@	75
Horse Radish, dry, ꝑ ℔	25	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ꝑ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ꝑ box	25	@	50
Catsup, ꝑ bottle	6	@	25
Catsup, ꝑ gallon	37	@	—
Pearl Barley, ꝑ ℔	8	@	14
Split Peas, ꝑ ℔	9	@	—
White Beans, ꝑ quart	8	@	—
Green Beans, ꝑ quart	12	@	—
Rice, ꝑ ℔	6	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147, G. MARZOLF & Co., stands Nos. 97 and 98.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 16, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 80 bbls. at $6 for Pots and $6 12½ for Pearls, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	39	13	—
Flour, bbls	12,788	1,169	2,305
Wheat, bushels	29,643	—	328
Corn, bushels	30 375	—	—
Barley, bushels	450	—	—
Oats, bushels	7,420	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	174	—	157
Whisky, bbls	—	—	25

COAL—Sales by auction, 400 tons Liverpool Gas (at Quarantine) at $6 ꝑ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is animated, and prices are very firm. Sales, to-day: 100 bags Java at 15¼c.; 2,200 bags Laguayra at 11¼c.@11¾c.; 700 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 370 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; and, by auction, 2,530 bags Rio, mostly low grade, at 9¾c.@11¼c., averaging 10c. ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in active request at very full prices. Sales 3,000 bales, including Middling at 12¾c. for Upland, and 12⅞c.@13c. for Gulf, ꝑ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are less plenty, and are in demand at $2 75@$3 50 ꝑ cwt. Mackerel are in light supply, and are held with more firmness, but are not active. Herring exhibit no important change.

DRUGS AND DYEWOODS—Sales 2,000 kegs Bi Carb. Soda at 5c.@5¼c.; and 180 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $12 50, 4 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no important change. The demand is moderate chiefly for home use, and is freely met by most factors at prices within yesterday's revised range. Sales 10,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ꝑ bbl	$3 80@$3 85
Extra State	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 0[illegible]@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian continues quiet at former prices; sales 300 bbls., in lots at from $4 25@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ꝑ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, at unchanged rates. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine. [illegible] Corn Meal is scarce and quiet, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine ꝑ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day 946 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $3 30@$4 05, and 100 boxes do. Oranges, at $3 05 ꝑ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request for home use, and for shipment at firm prices. Sales 62,500 bushels, including fair White Canadian at $1 10; fair to good White Western at $1 06@$1 12½; good Red Western (Winter) at about $1 02@$1 05; inferior to good Milwaukee Club at 83c.@91c.; inferior Chicago Spring at 74c.@78c., and Ordinary White Kentucky, at $1 12½, ꝑ bushel. Corn is more sought after at full rates, especially for sound lots, which are quite scarce. Sales 48,000 bushels, at 60c.@70c., for unsound mixed Western; 79½c. for high mixed, (nearly pure yellow,) Western; 82c. for Yellow Western, and 90c. for prime yellow Northern and Southern, ꝑ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 8,500 bushels Western and Canadian, at 68c.@69c. ꝑ bushel. A small lot of Canadian Barley was sold at 62c. Nothing really new in Barley Malt. Oats are heavy and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 45c.@46c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 33c.@40c. for Southern ꝑ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade Statistics, Jan. 1 to July 10.

	1857. Receipts.	1857. Exports.	1858. Receipts.	1858. Exports.
Flour, bbls	112,646	70,879	234 247	191,298
Wheat, bush	1,820,044	1,719,904	5,379 094	4 630,193
Corn, bush	3,304,224	2,9[illegible]3,469	4 424 367	2 630 773
Oats, bush	483 484	139,511	1,390,510	1,136 307

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales, at 40c.@50c., chiefly at 45c.@50c., ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is quiet and nominal here. Sales in St. Louis, July 13, 428 bales undressed American at $75 @$80 ꝑ ton.

HIDES—The demand has been very light this week. Dealers do operate but sparingly, as only the description of Hides can be worked in during warm weather with any degree of safety. The principal sales have been: 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 25c., 6 months; 800 do. Buenos Ayres, 25¼c., 6 months; 700 dry Orinoco, private terms; 1,300 dry California, 21½c., 6 months; 1,560 dry Texas, 17@18c., 6 months.

HONEY—Sales 65 tcs. 7 bbls. Cuba on private terms.

HOPS—Sales 75 bales, last year's crops at 5c.@7c., cash ꝑ ℔.

IRON—Is quiet at old quotations.

LEATHER—The demand for sole has been very limited, yet prices remain firm, and holders will not make any concession. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE. Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts—Sides	49,900	5 000
Sales—Sides	47,700	4 600
Stock at the close—Sides	117,200	22,800

LIME—Rockland, 55c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand at our quotations. New Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico 27c. @ 34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Claved Cuba 23c. @24c. ꝑ gallon. Sales 150 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c., and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, at about previous quotations, in this market.

WILMINGTON, July 13.—Turpentine arrives sparingly, and is in moderate demand; sale yesterday after noon of only 41 bbls., at $3 25 for Virgin; $2 80 for Yellow Dip; and $1 40 for Hard, ꝑ 280 ℔s; no sales this morning. Spirits Turpentine—No change in price; sales this morning of 250 bbls., at 40c. ꝑ gallon. Resin—Sales yesterday of 138 bbls. No. 2 at $1 25; and 406 do., low grade No. 1, at $2@$2 20@$2 25 ꝑ bbl., as in quality, this morning 500 bbls. common sold at $1 20 ꝑ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Linseed finds ready buyers, at 70c.@71c., cash, ꝑ gallon. Stock very moderate. Lard Oil is in request, at 75c.@80c. ꝑ gallon. Other varieties remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, in part for shipment to California, and prices favor sellers. The transactions since our last comprise 1,350 bbls. in lots, at $16 75 for Mess; $18 50@$18 75 for Clean, and $13 75 for Prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 7⅜c.@8c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon is moderately inquired for within a range of from 8⅝c.@11c. ꝑ ℔. Lard is active and firm; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅝c.@ 1⅞c. for good to strictly prime; and 11¾c. for No. 1 ꝑ ℔. Beef is less sought after at, however, full rates; sales 375 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ꝑ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ꝑ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ꝑ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly at 3c.@8c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 500 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½, with one lot of very choice reported as high as $3 75, cash, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Part of the sales were for export.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite brisk at slightly improved prices. Sales 3,300 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 6¼c.@7½c., but including some Porto Rico 7⅛c.@8c., and low grade New-Orleans at 5c.@6c.; also 550 hhds Melado at 5c.@5¼c., and 1,300 bxs. Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. at 9¼c., cash, ꝑ ℔.

SPICES—A very large business has been transacted in Pimento, 6,500 bags having been sold (embracing all in first hands here and in Baltimore) on private terms. One half of the amount was for export to Europe. There is likely to be little or none received for the balance of the season, and, consequently, the article is now held for higher prices. 50 bags Pepper brought 9c. ꝑ ℔.

TOBACCO—Continues in moderate request at former rates. Sales since Tuesday last, 46 hhds Kentucky at 6¾c.@12½c.; 267 bhls. Havana at 30c.@ 36c.; and 112 cases of Seedleaf at 8¼c.@14c. ꝑ ℔.; also, (at auction,) 32 hhds. Kentucky at 4¾c.@6¾c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ꝑ gallon.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. G. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 17 1858.

FLOUR, &C.—The Flour market during the week has been almost entirely without change, the transactions of each day being but a stereotype of the preceding one. The favorable foreign news received by the *Canada* gave the market a temporary buoyancy, but the advance in freights at once restricted activity, and checked the export demand; while for home consumption the inquiry has been only to a moderate extent. Southern Flour is in fair demand, and without material change in prices. Canadian Flour is steady. There is no Superfine in market, and but very little of Extra. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $3@$3 50 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is scarce, and readily commands $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, active and buoyant, especially for sound parcels, of which the supply has been quite limited. The market during the early part of the week, assisted by the tone of the foreign news, advanced 1c.@2c. ꝑ bushel. The scarcity of vessels, and consequent rise in freights, has materially checked the activity and restricted shipments. Prices, however, have been well maintained. A very large proportion of the Spring Wheat now afloat is out of order, and the prospective receipts do not manifest any improvement. Rye is unaltered. Corn is moderately inquired for, and prime is very scarce; unsound descriptions are heavy. In anticipation of large arrivals from the West, buyers operate with caution. Barley is dull, and without change. Oats are quiet, and have been without variation the entire week, closing dull.

FREIGHTS—Have again materially advanced since my last, and closed yesterday firm and quiet, at 2s. for Flour to Liverpool, and 6½d.@7d. for Grain.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there have been taken 200 bales Cotton at 3 16d.@7-32d.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 10,000 bushels Grain at 6½d., in bulk, ꝑ bushel; 50 trcs. Rice at 20s. and 300 bags Hops at 30s. For London—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d.; Grain, 9d.; and Oil Cake at 2s. Glasgow—2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. For Rotterdam—100 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.; 100 trcs. Rice at 22s. 6d. and Pipe Staves at $25. For Bremen—100 bales Cotton at 5-16d.; 100 bbls. Flour on terms not ascertained; and, by steamer, measurement goods at 30s. The latest charters have been: A ship, (787 tons) from Miramichi to the British Channel, Deals, 15s.; a bark, (400 tons) from Turk's Island, to New-York, Salt, at 9c.; and a brig, (250 tons,) for a South American voyage, of 6 months, at $700 ꝑ month and portcharges.

Weekly Review of Chicago Live-Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1858.

The receipts and shipments of live stock during the week by railways have been:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle	835	982
Hogs	1,493	375
Sheep	900	—

CATTLE—The cattle market during the past week has been dull, though prices paid were a shade higher the present week. Very few prime beeves have been offered—although we have some 1,000 head feeding around on our prairies. The sales have been at a range of $2 25@$2 75 for poor cattle; $2 75@$3 for ordinary and $3@$3 50 for choice. To-day there were a few sales at $2 50@$3.

HOGS—Have been scarce and in demand, and prices have improved. Stock has sold at $3@$3 50 ꝑ 100 ℔s. gross, and packers have been paying $3 60@$4 ꝑ 100 ℔s. for fat hogs. To-day several sales were made at $3 60@$3 85. DOLE sold 137 to HANCOCK, averaging 210 ℔s., at $3 85.

SHEEP—Good Sheep have been in active demand at $2 50@$3 ꝑ 100 ℔s. Fat lambs have sold at $1 25@$2 each.—*Press and Tribune.*

Albany Lumber Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, July 14.

Lumber is accumulating on the yards, the receipts on account of low freights continuing large, while sales have been dull. There is a good assortment of Lumber in market. As river freights are low and dealers are desirous to sell, this is a good time to purchase stock and some of the large customers are availing themselves of these circumstances and are buying for their Winter stock. Should sales be as large as they anticipate, they will have to replenish again before the close of the season. There is a fair demand for shipping and this, with a small Eastern and Southern demand, has given some business to the dealers during the warm weather.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, ℔s.
1855	4,349 049	2,102	—	4 760 300
1856	9 7[illegible]6,740	1 874	—	4,293,555
1857	7,275,700	2,416	4,675	15,793,800
1858	8,198,580	452	—	3 953,300

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 8, in the years named were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1855	69,162,101	23 906	130	25 620,427
1856	65,245 7[illegible]2	14 773	390	11,901,817
1857	65 664 602	28 795	9,190	44 062,529
1858	105,585 516	11,632	55,785	44,971,700

Obituary.

The Hon. JOHN N. WILDER, a prominent citizen of Albany, died suddenly, of apoplexy, on Thursday, at the Delavan House in that city. He was a retired merchant, and resided at Ballston Springs, devoting his time to philanthropic and literary pursuits. He was the President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester, and was one of its first and principal donors. Mr. WILDER was, in his politics, connected with the American Party, and supported Mr. FILLMORE in the last Presidential campaign, but his affinities and sympathies were Republican, and he could hardly be called a politician. Mr. WILDER was much interested in the Temperance cause, was one of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, and had assumed a prominent part in the controversy concerning that Institution.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
RICH AND FASHIONABLE
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT
CHAS HEARD & CO'S, No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JULY 19.

The following embraces many of the leading articles, with the prices attached:

RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES at $7 50.
ACTUAL COST, $12 50.
RICH JACONET ROBES AT $1 50.
ACTUAL COST, $4 50.
RICH SUMMER SILKS AT 3s PER YARD,
ACTUAL COST, 63 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BAREGES AND TISSUES AT 25 CENTS.
ACTUAL COST 44 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 12½ CENTS
ACTUAL COST, 25 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BRILLIANTS, 4-4 WIDE, AT 12½ CENTS.
ACTUAL COST, 31 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH FRENCH LAWNS AT 6d. PER YARD.
ACTUAL COST, 18¾ CENTS.
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES
WE OFFER
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH at 1s PER YARD,
ACTUAL COST, 31 CENTS.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH, STRIPED, at 9d. PER YARD.
ACTUAL COST, 21 CENTS
RICH PARIS DE BAGES at 6¼ CENTS.
ACTUAL COST, 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
WE ALSO OFFER,
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT SIXTY PER CENT. BELOW COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO. No. 301 Grand-st.

BULFIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST.
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12
Also, the richest Pu her and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.
Buyers may believe these quotations to be real which fact a single inspection will prove.
BULFIN, NO. 4[illegible]5 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS. | SHADE CORD
PICTURE TASSELS, | PICTURE CORD.
SOFA TASSELS | TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS, | HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
HORSE NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No 382 Pearl-st., New-York.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

S. CHAMBERS HAS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Clothing, Misses' Bonnets, Boys' Hats, Robes de Chambre, and a full assortment of Underclothing, &c., all at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 397 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A PATENT Right which is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best and most likely to become universally adopted of any yet brought before the public. Parties who are in possession of western territory are making a handsome fortune from it. Persons having land, houses, or merchandise, wishing to exchange for such an improvement will find this a rare opportunity. The most satisfactory information will be given at the office No. 487 Broadway corner Broome-st., where a working model can be seen.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING a good ship or steamboat or steam-tug they wish to exchange for good available timber land can find a good customer by calling at Crook's Hotel, No. 78 Chatham-st., room No. 27, before 8 o'clock in the morning, and after 8 o'clock in the evening, or address A. F., Box No. 150 *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet in the Park, rear of the City Hall, on SUNDAY, July 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service, in a body at the Chapel Church, in Beekman-st. Let every Veteran be present—all are invited.
By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

I. O. S. M.—THE DELEGATES ELECTED BY THE Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, also by the subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction, to attend the National Convention at Philadelphia, will meet at the rooms of Pro Patria Lodge No. 8[illegible] Broadway, on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 2 P. M. By order of
MARK A. SMITH, S. G. C.
EDWD D. STEPHENS, S. G. S.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., | Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., | Rev. George Cooke.
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. | Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continous gums and rubber, base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.
DR. S. S. SIGESMOND,
No. 6[illegible] Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain Dr ROBERTS, No. 65 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6 be will extract gratis for all who apply to
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 65 Bond-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS pork packers No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9 to 11½ cents
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS. No. 200 Chambers-st

SPORTING.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week: mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—Presentation Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bachelor's Torments—Columbus el Filibustero—The Galliant French Capting and the Maid of Mobile.

WALLACK'S THEATRE — Irish Assurance — The Young Actress.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE — Outalanchet — O'Neill the Great—First Peep at a Woman.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Promenade Concert D'Ete.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool July 17

The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen ...... July 17

The *Africa* leaves New York for Liverpool...... July 21

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and	3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.......7 A. M. and	4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad .....5½ A. M. and 2	P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........................4	P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet has again been heard from, and under circumstances which augur badly for the success of the enterprise. The ship *Alice Munroe* arrived off Boston harbor yesterday, and her captain reports that on the 27th of June, in latitude 52° 5′, longitude 33° 15′ west, she fell in with the steam-frigate *Niagara* and Her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*. His vessel was soon after boarded by Cyrus W. Field, Esq, and a Lieutenant from the *Niagara*, from whom he learned that the Squadron had experienced very bad weather from leaving port, having been sixteen days reaching their destination, and that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to lay the cable. No particulars are given as to the first attempt, but on the second, which was commenced on the 26th, 40 miles were paid out by the *Niagara*, and everything was going on finely, when communication ceased at 12:55, Sunday morning, the 27th, and the ships immediately returned to the starting-point, where they were awaiting the return of the *Agamemnon* and the *Valorous* when spoken by the *Alice Munroe*. Another attempt was to be made immediately. Mr. Field is reported to have been in good spirits, with little doubt as to the ultimate success of their efforts to lay the cable.

A terrible accident occurred about 9 o'clock of Thursday evening on the Erie Railroad. The locomotive of the express train which left New-York at half-past five P. M., when near Shin Hollow, six miles this side of Port Jervis, running at great speed, struck a broken rail, jumped it, carrying the baggage car and four passenger cars safely over, but the rear cars were thrown from the track, the coupling between them and the cars ahead broke, and the two rear cars were pitched headlong down an embankment 40 feet high. Six persons were killed outright, all of whom were in the rear car. The dead are a son of Mr. Brown, of Tioga County; the child of Mr. R P. Turner, of No. 299 Ninth-avenue, of this City; Mrs. Adam Ray, (colored,] of Binghamton; Mr. G. W. Robertson, of New-York; Mr. Harvey Wood, of Wellsburg, Tioga Co., Pa; and Mr. Schultz, of Buffalo. Besides these, 31 persons were injured more or less seriously, while a score of others were somewhat bruised. The Coroner's inquest was commenced yesterday at Port Jervis, and is to be continued to-day. The remains of Mr. Robertson and Mrs. Ray were brought to New-York last evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday, having been detained fifty-five hours by fog off Halifax harbor. The commercial advices by the *Canada* and the main points of her news were published on Tuesday morning, received by the way of Cape Race, but we receive fuller details from Halifax The British Revenue returns for the year ending on the 30th of June show a falling off of over £5,000,000. The decision holding the steamer *North American* liable for the damages occasioned by her collision with the American ship *Leander*, had been affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The affair of Montenegro and the ticklish state of diplomatic relations between France, Turkey and Austria, are considered quite serious, France having sent an *ultimatum* to Turkey, in the event of the rejection of which she would immediately increase her naval force in the Adriatic. The new Spanish Ministry is constituted as follows: O'Donnell as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nagrethe as Minister of Justice, Salaverra as Minister of Finance, Daherra as Minister of the Interior, and Nordda as Minister of Marine. It is said that Concha, the Captain-General of Cuba, has complained to his Government of the insults of the English in reference to the Slave-trade question, and it is also reported, in the Madrid journals, that the Spanish Government intends to call on England for explanations as to the gratuitous insults to which Spain has been subjected, by Lord Malmesbury and others, in the debates in the House of Lords.

The intelligence from Mexico is interesting. Gen. Osollo, the commander of the Government forces, had died; and the selection of a successor had not been made. The results of the earthquake of the 19th ult. were extremely disastrous. A number of buildings were destroyed in the city of Mexico, and much damage done in the valley. Serious calamities had also occurred at Guadalajara, Jalapa, and other points. The decree in regard to the obnoxious impost has been repealed.

From the Dominican Republic we have the confirmation of the retreat of Baez, with the articles of capitulation, and his proclamation. The documents will be read with interest.

The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen on Friday evening had reference chiefly to questions of sewerage, flagging, and the repair of sidewalks. Councilman Ross presented a preamble and resolution setting forth the grievance of the market gardeners as to the want of space for the sale of their produce, and calling for inquiry as to the necessity of making provision for their accommodation, which resolution was adopted. An attempt was made to legislate upon the question of the payment of members of the Common Council at the rate of $8 each session, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is asked as to the legality of such action. The Board meet again next Tuesday.

A decree of divorce has been granted by Judge Sutherland, in the case of Estelle Anna Lewis *vs.* Sylvanus D. Lewis. The circumstances authorizing the divorce are detailed in the order of decree, published under our legal head this morning.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 3,000 bales. Market very firm. Flour was moderately dealt in, while Wheat and Corn were in good request at about previous prices Provisions attracted considerable attention, and Pork advanced. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were brisker. There were heavy sales of Pimento, in part for export. Freights were quiet, parties having disagreed about rates.

Unfavorable News from the Telegraphic Fleet.—By the arrival of the ship *Alice Munroe* at Boston, yesterday afternoon, we have news from the Telegraphic Fleet, but of a nature by no means encouraging. It seems that the cable was joined, the second time, on the 26th, and the *Niagara*, in company with her tender, the *Gorgon*, had proceeded forty miles in laying the Cable, when the electric communication suddenly ceased, when the *Niagara* returned to the starting point, where she was waiting, with her tender, for the *Agamemnon* to recommence operations. But the weather has not since been favorable, and as it is now more than a fortnight since the *Niagara* was seen there can be but a very slender chance of the Cable having been successfully laid. It is more than probable that the next news from the Fleet will be that they have gone back to Cork.

Trade with Central America and with the States of the South Pacific, via Isthmus of Panama.

Without the Panama Railroad the development of the commerce and resources of Central and South America would, of necessity, have been exceedingly slow, and, so far as this country is concerned, would have remained, as it had been for nearly two centuries, almost a sealed book. But in the completion of this great national work, which was found to be a necessity in the transportation of California freight and passengers, an unexpected amount of business started up from collateral points, which is likely, in time, to equal, if it does not exceed, the business for which the road was originally projected. Already, in fact, the freight transportation of the road is nine-tenths of it, made up of merchandise from England for the various ports of South America on the Pacific side, and of the products of South and Central America which are returned—a large proportion of the latter still being in the hands of English merchants. The managers of the Railroad Company saw the necessity of employing steamers to run regularly from Panama to the ports of Central America, and they placed the steamship *Columbus* on the route, with a gentlemanly and efficient commander, (Capt. Dow,) in order to establish confidence, and give to that hitherto-neglected portion of the Continent an opportunity to profit by direct and reliable communication with our markets. The results have been most gratifying. The people everywhere hailed the establishment of the line with lively satisfaction, and a new and powerful impulse was given to business of every kind. After a few trips, the amount of freight and passenger travel was found to be steadily increasing, and it has now grown to a business which, before long, must necessitate the employment of another steamer.

The following is the time of the departure of the *Columbus* from and her arrival at each place:

DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
From Panama, the...16th	To Punta Arenas, the 19th
From Punta Arenas..20th	To Realejo, the 22d
From Realejo, the....22d	To La Union, the.....22d
From La Union, the..23d	To La Libertad, the..23d
From La Libertad....24th	To Acajutla, the.......24th
From Acajutla, the...25th	To San José, the.......25th

Returning, the steamer calls at the same ports, remaining from one to two days each, so as to receive and deliver the mails and freight, and arrives back at Panama on the 6th of the month, making the round trip in about twenty days.

The establishment of a line of sailing vessels between New-York and Aspinwall was found to be an essential chain in the line of communication, and five brigs have been placed on the route by the Panama Railroad Company, whose days of departure are so arranged that one is always on the berth to receive cargo. These vessels are from 250 to 300 tons burden, built in a superior manner, and every way adapted to the trade in which they are employed. They sail from New-York at intervals of 10 and 12 days Since the opening of the line, between two and three years, they have made 47 entire voyages, the outward passage averaging 21 days, and the homeward passage 27. During all this time they have met with no casualty by which any cargo has received damage. They carry out cargoes for Central America and the Pacific coast, including San Francisco, consisting of flour, provisions, dry goods, tobacco, fish, a good deal of dressed lumber for building houses, hardware, ships-tores and ship-chandlery. Their return cargoes consist of coffee, indigo, cochineal, hides and India rubber, from Central America; goat skins, copper and copper ore, from Peru; sarsaparilla from Nicaragua; cocoa from Guayaquil orchilla weed, (a kind of dye wood,) of which large quantities, also, go to England *viâ* Cape Horn; whale oil from small whalers, which come into Panama Bay, and tranship it home *viâ* the Railroad; and whalebone from the Sandwich Islands *viâ* San Francisco. Sugar from Salvador is also a considerable article of trade, and in the course of a few years is destined to be exported in large quantities from that country.

By these brigs through-bills of laden are given to San Francisco and Central America. The dog-in-the-manger policy pursued by the English steamers running between Valparaiso and Panama, by which they *refuse* to connect with our California steamers, is the only obstacle in the way of a perfect line of mail and freight communication with that portion of the Pacific Coast. This course, however, is fast bringing our Goverment to discover the absolute necessity of a line of steamers of our own to ply between Panama and Chili. The steamer *Star of the West* arrived at Aspinwall on her last trip out with very important dispatches for the American Minister in Chili. The English steamer from Panama, however, departed just fifteen minutes before the *Star of the West* was announced at Aspinwall, thus compelling a delay of a month in these dispatches and other mail matter, and detaining the passengers for the different Ports of South America.

The Last Disaster on the Erie Railroad.

We publish this morning the harrowing details of another terrible disaster on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, by which ten or eleven lives were instantly lost, and some forty or fifty passengers badly injured. We have not, as yet, the full particulars of the calamity which will be furnished by the Reporters we have dispatched to the scene of the disaster, but from all that we can gather, the cause of the accident appears to have been the breaking of a rail, by which two of the passenger cars were precipitated down a bank forty feet high. From the account of the disaster, given by the Rev. Mr. Prime, of the *Observer*, whose letter we publish, it appears that the train was going at so rapid a rate as to alarm the passengers before the accident occurred. The section of the road where this terrible disaster occurred appears to have been laid with a very inferior quality of rails. It was not far from this very spot that a similar accident occurred in January, 1857, when two passenger cars were precipitated down an embankment into the Delaware, by a broken rail. On that occasion the engines and tender, as well as the passenger cars, were thrown off the track; but yesterday the entire train appears to have passed over the broken rail, and only the two last cars were thrown off. If the coupling of the cars had not parted, it is probable that the entire train would have been precipitated down the embankment. We refrain from further comments on this shocking disaster, until we are in possession of more definite information as to the cause which led to it.

Slave-Trade in Liberia.

In another column we give a communication from Mr. James, Judge of one of the Courts of Liberia, which confirms the statement that the emigration scheme of the French Government had assumed the worst features of the Slave-trade. The main object of Mr. James' testimony is to relieve the President of the Republic from the charge of licensing the shipment of apprentices, in the case of the *Regina Cœli*, which, it will be seen, he does not perfectly succeed in accomplishing. By his own admission, the assent of President Benson *was*, in the first instance, secured for buying or stealing the negroes, who were only saved from direct and instant shipment to the Isle of Bourbon by a requirement that the vessel should return to Monrovia and secure passports for the recruits. There does not seem to be any proof that such was not the intention of the Commander of the *Regina Cœli*; for, while the vessel was still receiving negroes, the revolt occurred, the crew was murdered by the blacks, and the ship taken possession of by the *Ethiope*, a British steamer, and carried to Liberia. This account is confirmed by Mr. M. T. Chester, who resided at the time at the scene of the negro enlistments; and by the Hon. E. J. Roy, a member of the Liberia Senate, who personally assures us that no money could have been paid into the Treasury of the Republic by the French vessel without his knowledge, and that he has no knowledge of any payment having been made. All three of these witnesses, however, accord in the admission that the *Regina Cœli* was armed with the permit of President Benson; and in the denial that any of the negroes shipped were emigrants from the United States. This may be regarded as the case made out by the Liberian Government.

The French Government presents the matter with essential differences. The report of the Ministry of Marine informs us that the *Regina Cœli* proceeded to Liberia, apprised the President of its objects, and received his fullest assent. That official even obtained a promise from the skipper that he would confine his drafts to the Liberian coasts. The Captain then paid into the Treasury 1,564 piastres in full of passport duty, and entered a portion of his cargo, which he expected to bargain off for his black recruits at Monrovia itself The *Regina Cœli* proceeded to Cape Mount where the events already stated had transpired. Nearly three hundred blacks were obtained, they mutinied, and finally the ship was carried back to the capital. We quote from Admiral Hamelin's report, as cited by Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords:

> "The *Regina Cœli*, a vessel sent to the West Coast of Africa under the command of Captain Simon, with a view to obtain free laborers for our Colonies, arrived at Cape de Monte on the 29th of October last. *The chief of that place strenuously urged Captain Simon to select for his operations that portion of the coast above all others*, and they both proceeded to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, in order to settle the preliminaries of the affair. *The President of that Republic, on learning Captain Simon's plan, approved it so highly that he persuaded that officer to carry out his operations exclusively in the territory of the Liberian Republic. Captain Simon hastened to pay into the hands of the local authorities the sum of 1,564 piastres, as passport duty for the four hundred free laborers with whom it had been agreed he should be supplied in the space of forty days.* This fact, by the way, conveys a good idea of the value to be attached to the recent protests of the Liberian authorities on the subject of our emigration, and on which the British Ambassador at Paris laid such stress, in opposition to our own convictions. Be this as it may, the enlistment of emigrants was carried on with the greatest facility and the greatest care, under the superintendence of the Liberian authorities, as well as of the agent of the French Government. 271 emigrants had already arrived in the roadstead, and the rest of them were ready to embark, when, on the 9th of April, while the captain and the Government agent were ashore, a quarrel arose on board between a negro cook and one of the emigrants, which caused a scuffle, and ended in a general fight between the emigrants and the crew, in which the second in command of the ship and 11 of his men were massacred by the emigrants."

We are sorry that we see no reason to doubt the complicity of President Benson in the business. That circumstance is common to both statements. True, Mr. Roy was unapprised of the pecuniary portion of the transaction, and Mr. Chester is of opinion that the alleged sum was nothing more than the usual duties paid upon the goods entered; but this is merely setting ignorance of the facts, or speculations in regard to them, against explicit averments of those most likely to know. It is also well known, and admitted by Mr. Chester, a resident, as we have said, of Cape Mount, that a French vessel, preceding the *Regina Cœli*, had obtained a similar license from the Government, and had, in like manner, bought a cargo of stolen and reluctant blacks, whom it had carried off with the usual circumstances attending the Slave-trade. In licensing the *Regina Cœli*, therefore, the Government was fully advised of the character and purport of the traffic, and sinned deliberately.

For there can be no doubt that the action of President Benson amounts to a crime—a crime against the cause of human charity, against the negro race, against the Liberian Republic. At the cost of a nation's charity, for the sake of the negro, and to erect a bulwark against the revival of the Slave-trade, the colony was established. For a long time these capital objects were nullified by the craft and adroitness of the Portuguese and native traders; and now, when abuses from this quarter have been extinguished, we have the same evil revived under the patronage of the Colonial Government itself. We again call the attention of the Colonization Society to the subject. There is nothing to differentiate this compulsory emigration scheme from the old-fashioned Slave-trade. If enforced servitude for life be a violation of human rights, which ought to be withstood, enforced slavery for ten, fifteen or twenty years is equally so; for the question is one of right, not of time. Unless, therefore, the Society choose to bear the odium of abetting the revival of the abominable traffic in slaves, let them call President Benson to a severe reckoning, or else suspend further migration from this country. The path of duty seems unmistakable.

The Mexican Impost.

Every day produces some restatement, apparently from official sources, of the actual attitude assumed at Washington touching the Mexican question. It might be supposed that, alarmed at the reception of the first *niaiserie* of Judge Black, the thing was undergoing successive modification, in the hope of finally adapting it to the popular temper. In the latest presentation we are advised that the Attorney-General and his clients, the Executive, does not view the tax as a "forced loan," but as a "compulsory contribution," and that while not indorsing the course of Mr. Forsyth, he is instructed to remain and persist in it. While the ground of the illegality of the "contribution" is not traversed; while it is not ventured that we have any fair ground of complaint, the Envoy is to meet every exaction of the impost with a formal protest. The force of diplomatic pettifogging can go no further. It is needless to say that every tax is, in its very nature, a compulsory contribution; compulsory, because it admits of no exemptions; a contribution, because exacted for the maintenance of government. The value of the synonym thus laboriously hunted up and solemnly promulged by the Cabinet, is immeasurable. It is not, however, practical; yet it constitutes the only ground from which Mr. Forsyth can discharge his volley of protests, unless he is to proceed upon no ground at all, which, perhaps, would be the master platitude of the series.

Happily, the action of the Zuloagist government relieves ours from the results of its impolicy. The enforcement of the penalties for the non-payment of the tax has been suspended. With the cessation of the compulsion the tax necessarily ceases, and with it the international question. A small share of sagacity might have suggested to the Administration the trifling and ephemeral nature of the matter, and prevented it from betraying them into such palpable mistakes. Nothing is more distressing than to commit great blunders on insignificant occasions.

The Indians and the Army.

We publish in another column a brief, but a very sensible and suggestive, communication from Mr. D t, formerly Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, in reference to the present difficulty with the Indian tribes in Washington territory. Mr. Dart's experience and ample opportunities for knowing the ways of the Indians of the Northwest entitle his suggestions to respectful consideration. But we can hardly anticipate any deference to the advice he gives by the Administration. It is too cheap and practicable, and will not afford room for army jobs and contracts. He succeeded, while in Oregon, in conciliating the Indians by a withdrawal of the military altogether, and he recommends now that, instead of sending reinforcements of soldiers and muskets, the Government shall send one-quarter the cost of a military force in the shape of presents. But the old line of policy will, of course, be pursued, and Colonel Steptoe's disastrous defeat will give rise to a very energetic demand for the dispatch of more troops to the scene of hostilities. Doubtless this will be necessary to meet the present exigency, but if a military force be necessary at all, a very differently constituted body should be sent than what is usually employed. In the first place, the regular army is composed of bad materials for fighting purposes. The Irish and Germans who mainly compose it are as good troops as can be found in the world when enlisted in a cause which commands their sympathies and has any traditional claims on their devotions. Our service has no such claims on them, neither those of country, religion nor honor. Moreover, we do not enlist the best men of either of those nations. Our recruits are drawn mainly from a class who, even having emigrated to better their condition, still find their fortunes desperate, and put on our uniform as a *pis aller*. Those who, in a country like ours, can find no better means of earning a livelihood than is afforded by soldiering on the frontier, are certainly not a very valuable body of men, as far as morals is concerned.

By dint of discipline and good officering they fight reasonably well in battalions; but to fight frontier battles in frontier position, a sort of prowess is needed, which neither drill nor discipline will supply, and above all, not those of the regular army. There is no species of fighting which requires so much self-reliance, individuality and independence. Each man has in it to act for himself, to rely on his own resources in all details, upon his own coolness, quickness and keenness. Neither his officers nor his comrades can do much for him. Now, these are the very qualities in which regular troops are wanting. Their whole strength lies in their being in line or column, or acting in machine-like concert with hundreds of others. The formation once broken, as it must always be broken in frontier war, sooner or later half their value is gone. There is nothing of which our military history has furnished more proofs than of this. At Braddock's overthrow, the Virginia Irregulars were the only portion of the force which made the least attempt at a stand. When Burgoyne made his irruption into this State, accompanied by a large force of Indians, Washington, feeling certain that Gates' Regulars, Americans though they were, could make no head against them in the woods, dispatched Morgan's Riflemen—an irregular corps made up of back-woodsmen and hunters—from the Jerseys, at great risk and inconvenience to himself, to cope with them. The result was that in the very first action after Morgan's arrival, the savages received such an exemplary thrashing in their own fashion, that they deserted *en masse* in disgust.

In the same manner, after the devastation of the Wyoming Valley, it was volunteer irregulars that were selected to drive the Red-Skin maurauders into Canada. The most decisive defeat, except the siege of Yorktown, inflicted on the British in the South, where the country was so thickly wooded that manœuvering was out of the question was at the battle of King's Mountain, where Ferguson, with the advantages both of position and numbers, and discipline on his side, was assailed by nine hundred hunters and backwoodsmen, without officers or organization of any sort whatsoever. In short, it may be safely affirmed that the necessity of adhering to orders in bush-fighting, is an immense disadvantage. Regular armies fight actions on the understanding that every man's position, needs, and aims in each regiment or battalion are precisely the same; but, in frontier war, each man is a division in himself, has his own peculiar difficulties to contend with, and must, so far as the action of the moment is concerned, be his own colonel. Of course this does not do away with the necessity of adherence to one plan of attack in its leading features, and of the careful general prearrangement of all operations.

This individuality and independence so necessary in frontier war can be found nowhere so well as amongst the native population. There is no way in which Indian forays can be so cheaply punished and repressed as by patrols of well-mounted irregulars, such as the Texan Rangers were, well paid and enlisted for short periods. On all the frontiers there are thousand of hardy adventurers, for whom this life has irresistible charms, and to whom an Indian battle is as good as a feast To refuse to avail ourselves of their services, and insist on bringing into the field in their stead raw Irishmen and Germans, who probably never mounted a horse, or handled a weapon, or saw a forest until their arrival here, is one of those extravagant absurdities of which only Governments can be guilty. They can be had for less wages, no doubt, but as they can't do the work at all, they are horribly dear at any wages whatever. Our standing army, drilled as it is, is only of use on the Atlantic seaboard, where the country is open, and manœuvering possible and necessary, and there it should be kept.

The Hoboken Hartung Romance.

LETTER FROM MR. FRITZ, GIVING A FULL AND TRUE HISTORY OF HIS BETROTHAL, AND SHOWING HOW THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER DOES RUN SMOOTH.

Hoboken, Friday, July 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: As my name has been dragged before the public, in connection with the so-called "Hoboken Romance," entirely against my will, and, as some of the statements reflect unjustly not only on my character, but upon some of my friends, I feel reluctantly called upon to make a concise statement of the real facts, so far as it does not interfere with the legal proceedings, which are conducted by my attorneys, Messrs. Clegg & Sember, in whom I have the utmost confidence.

In regard to the reflection on my moral character, it is unnecessary for me to answer, as I am too well known in Hoboken to render that necessary. The most respectable citizens there will attest to my good standing, and, certainly, no act of mine in this matter, as it really happened, will lower me, I hope, in their estimation.

In September, 1855, I arrived in Hoboken from Hamburg, having been previously engaged and sent for to take charge of the Riding School there, as teacher. I soon after became acquainted with the family of Mr. Hartung, and was a frequent visitor, though I never boarded in the house. The attachment which was formed between Miss Louise Hartung and myself was expressly sanctioned by her parents, and I was introduced by them to the friends of the family, as the betrothed of their daughter. This was two years ago, and it was understood that the marriage should be postponed a year, on account of the age of Louisa.

Subsequently the parents became apparently prejudiced against me, but my interviews and correspondence with Louisa continued uninterrupted, the engagement always existing between us. About two months ago I had an interview with her as usual, about a week after which I was informed from a reliable source that she had been engaged by her parents to a Mr. Louis Muller, from Giesen, in Germany, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Herman Soker, and I had no farther communication or interview with her until I received a letter from her on the 17th of June last, asking me to meet her the same evening. The letter was in the German language, of which the following is a true copy:

> "Dear William: All you have heard of my breach of faith and promise will appear unimportant to you, compared to what it is your fate to learn from me. We must, perhaps, part, and then forever. Believe that I am false and heartless if you will; I will myself seek no excuse, no extenuation for broken faith and vows. But, O! William, it is painful for me to think that I am regarded by you as false, and therefore I will tell you all—yes, all—how it is come, and perhaps you will then find me not so guilty as you think, and forgive me. I will then submit to the will of God. To-day will be, perhaps, the only opportunity I shall have to see you, as I go on a visit to Amelia's, on the hill. I will then expect you, but only, if your time allows, between 7½ and 8 o'clock, at the same place where we met last year.
>
> LOUISA.
>
> This evening, on the hill, between 7½ and 8 o'clock, you shall learn everything from your Louisa herself."

Under the circumstances, I thought proper not to see her without witnesses, and accordingly invited Dr Diefenbach and Mr. Landsee, to accompany me. She was accompanied to the place of meeting by Miss Amelia Riese. All that occurred was in the presence and hearing of one or the other of these witnesses. After being informed by her that she had been engaged against her will to Mr. Muller, and that she would probably be compelled to marry him by her parents—though she did not love him, and professed to love me only—I agreed to the proposition to marry her that evening. She then requested Dr. Diefenbach to call upon a minister, whose residence she pointed out, to perform the ceremony Dr. Diefenbach informed the minister that the marriage was to be without the consent of the young lady's parents; whereupon the minister asked her age, as the laws of New-Jersey, he said, required her in that case to be 18 years of age. We were then called up, and I informed the minister that Miss Hartung was not 18 years old till August next. We therefore could not be legally married in New-Jersey, and made an appointment to meet in New-York the next day, when we accordingly met and were legally married by the Rev. Dr. Schramm, of St. George's Chapel.

After having several photographs taken of us both, my wife went back to her parents' house. As she was going in about a week after to Poughkeepsie, on a visit to her aunt, it was agreed between us that she should remain meanwhile at her parents', and that I should prepare a home for her, and meet her at Poughkeepsie.

On the 25th of June she went to Poughkeepsie with her mother—her mother returning the same day, and leaving her there.

On the morning of the 26th I wrote a letter to Mr. Hartung, informing him of our marriage, and requesting an interview—but received no answer.

On the same day, after my letter to Mr Hartung, Mr. Muller with a friend proceeded to Poughkeepsie, when the same evening the unhappy second marriage was performed by Judge Nelson, of that place—but under what circumstances, or by what means brought about, I am unable to say, or indeed to conjecture. The means must have been of no ordinary kind, and my greatest wish is to hear from the lips of the lady herself where the guilt lies. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM FRITZ.

Academy of Music.—There will be a Matinée at this house to-day, commencing at 2½ o'clock. It is called a "Presentation Matinée," because each lady will be presented with a copy of the "Champagne Gallop." The programme is admirable, and contains all the latest novelties, and a duet on two concertinas, by those very clever artists, Mr. Sedgwick and his little son. Mr. Musard and Mr. Anschutz are the conductors. It is impossible to find a handsomer promenade in the City of New York than that at the Academy.

Sea and Ship News.

STORMY WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.

Vessels are daily arriving at this port from Europe, having passed over the route of the telegraph fleet, which confirms the reports hitherto received of unusually boisterous weather for the month of June. These facts, taken in connection with the delay in hearing from the *Niagara*, augurs unfavorably for the success of the enterprise.

The Bremen bark *F. H. Adami*, from Cowes May 14, which arrived yesterday, reports light westerly winds to the Western Islands. The whole of the month of June, however, they had westerly storms and heavy blows, accompanied with a heavy sea from N. W. and strong easterly currents. This side of the Banks they had fogs and calms.

The bark *William*, Patterson, from Malaga, reports, July 4, having experienced a tremendous heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., which lasted 24 hours. They were the day previous in lat. 40° 30′, lon. 55° 30′.

Commissioners of Health.

At the meeting of the Commissioners, on Friday, the following communications were received:

THE SHIP GROTTO.

To the Mayor and Commissioners of the Board of Health:

Sirs: The ship *Grotto*, from Sagua la Grande, came into port on the 5th inst., reporting having lost several persons with yellow fever on the passage, and with nearly all hands on board sick or disabled from the same disease. The vessel, after placing men on board of her to raise her anchor and to act as ship-keepers, was sent to the Lower Bay, and since she has been lying there she has been thoroughly fumigated, cleansed and ventilated, but, notwithstanding such efforts to purify and disinfect her, one of the ship-keepers who was placed on board of her was sent to the Marine Hospital, yesterday morning, sick with a decided attack of yellow fever. In view of this fact, I am of opinion that it is not safe for the said vessel to go to sea, and that she should tarry longer in the Lower Bay for ventilation.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Quarantine, July 16, 1858.

The Board concurred in the suggestion of the Health Officer in reference to the *Grotto*.

CASE OF THE "SUSANNA."

To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

Sirs: The ship *Susanna* arrived at Quarantine on the 5th inst. from Mantanzas, having on board five cases of yellow fever, and reporting having lost on the passage the Captain and two men. The vessel was sent to the lower Bay, where she has been fumigated, cleansed and ventilated up to the present period. During the stay of the vessel at the lower Bay she has had on board 6 persons, who have all remained well. In view of this latter fact, and the fact that everything has been done to purify the vessel and her cargo, I do recommend that she be allowed to proceed to sea, and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to permit a certificate of the said vessel that it is safe for her to proceed.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Quarantine, July 16.

The Board declined to concur with the recommendation, thinking it unsafe to allow the *Susanna* to proceed.

An application was received from the Captain of the brig *Tyrant* to come to the City, having discharged her cargo on lighters on Thursday She arrived from Havana without having had sickness on board. The Commissioners refused the petition, and decided that the vessel should lie at Quarantine until the 25th inst.

The Commission then adjourned.

FRAZER RIVER EXCITEMENT.

Letter from a Miner on the Spot.

The source from which we received the following letter enables us to vouch for its authenticity. The writer is evidently excited, however, and much that he states is from hear-say, and must, therefore, be taken with some grains of allowance.

Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, W. T.,
Thursday, June 10, 1858.

Friend Dean: As you will perceive by the caption of this, I am still in this place, and will probably remain two months or more, before going to the mines. It is useless for persons to go up the river, (Frazer's) unless they go to kill time, and consume their provisions in waiting until the river falls. I do not know as to the general tenor of the reports (of the mines) in San Francisco; but one thing I will assure you, and that is, that California in its palmiest days could not produce a river equal to Frazer's or Thompson's. But they are, in my estimation, and likewise of most old California miners, not a tithe of what this country will yet produce. The only cry is gold! gold! gold! everywhere. I have seen myself several men who have come back, and in every instance they have done well. A person of the name of Adams, who went up with us on the *Commodore*, arrived in this place last night. He reports that he went up in company with some six others, several of whom were stow-aways. They prospected every bar, and found gold from the mouth up to where they stopped to work a place called Hill's Bar, so named from one of the party. They here landed, and before 12 o'clock they had made as high as fifty dollars a-piece by panning. At the present time they had got from $1,000 upwards each, after paying very high prices for provisions; a period of some six weeks. So you can judge of the richness of the mines. The gold is very fine float gold. Quicksilver is the great article wanted next to flour. He says that the order of things is reversed, as compared to gold digging in California. There they have to strip off top dirt in most instances—while here right in the sand, on top—*everywhere*—it pays No digging has been done deeper than a couple of feet as yet. It pays without going to any trouble. This is the first time since the good old days of '49 that an excitement has been got up which is no humbug. Everybody is satisfied. At this place there are from 1,000 to 1,500 men camping around on the hills, with plenty of provisions, game in abundance on the islands, a mild, beautiful climate, a magnificent bay, with boats and sailing craft dotting its surface; steamers arriving every week, and bringing their living freight to swell the number already here. There is plenty of gold in prospect for all, as soon as the rivers fall. What more does a man desire?

As I write, the steamer *Surprise* has just arrived, having penetrated as far as Fort Hope. The trail from this place (Whatcom) to a point on Thompson's River, all within our own territory, will be completed in the course of ten days or two weeks. Pack animals are here ready to proceed as soon as it is finished. Here they will meet with no impediments to travel, such as they will have to meet by the way of the river. The journey by water has too many difficulties to contend with. Numbers of men (persevering, but rash, because unskillful) have lost their lives and everything in ascending the river. Others have been shot down by Indians from the banks (A note for our worthy "Lo! the poor Indian" philanthropists.) Every one coming should be well armed, as there will surely be a difficulty with the Indians; and the more men there are the better. Also, on the trail they have found (as the Engineers report) gold on every small creek running across it. A party of men have just arrived from the Lummy River—a stream of considerable size. They report that they went up some thirty miles, when they were stopped by Indians located there, who would not allow them to proceed further, with the exception of the Sub-Indian Agent, who, in pleading *business* with the Indian tribes on the head-waters, was allowed to proceed. We look for his arrival in a day or so. Whilst in the Indian camp, they saw unmistakable signs of gold abounding in the vicinity. Several of the Indians had small parcels of dust, varying from one to six ounces; while, from some expressions they overheard from Indians conversing, they learned that one Indian had just got in camp, having in his possession about $3,000 in dust. This is the cause of their so jealously guarding their intercourse with the whites. knowing that, when the white man once gets on the scent of gold, he allows no impediment to stop him. This river empties into this bay, about five miles below town, and is quite accessible. Added to which, the excitement going on about staking off water lots in front, makes this the liveliest place I have seen for many a long day. This is bound to be a large city; but capitalists are wanted; men who own property have not money to push ahead and improve.

Friday, June 11, 1858.

The steamer not having arrived as yet, I send you a little later news. The gold is coming in fast. Miners are arriving every day—driven out by the river rising. They cannot work. They report that Thompson's River is perfectly lousy with gold. I have just opened a restaurant at this place. I do not know as yet what I shall do, because everybody coming here is amply supplied with provisions, and board themselves. As I write, the steamer *Constitution*, running on the sound, has just arrived. She reports the steamer *Republic*, full of passengers, lying on the rocks below here some ten miles; probably will be got off this evening. Come up here; lots of chances for a man to make money; but you can judge for yourself with your California experience what times are here, when I assure you that it is a perfect '49, and every prospect of its continuing. I have just seen parties from the trail who came in to-day; they assure me that the trail will be finished in two weeks *certain*, clear through to Thompson's River.

Yours, truly, CHAS. J. RIPLEY.

City Items.

Rescued.—At the foot of Beach-street, yesterday, a man fell overboard, and would have drowned but that Mr. P. W. King, chief officer of the *Washington*, jumped overboard and rescued him. Mr. King is the man who rescued the *Winchester's* crew and passengers, to the number of 507, in 1854, for which the merchants of New-York presented him a handsome gold medal and $500 in cash.

More Children for the West.—The Rev. Mr. Vanmeter, of the Five Points Mission, and Mr. Ketchum, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, leave next Monday afternoon, with a car load of children, for Mendota, Princeton, Keewanee and Galena, Illinois, and Burlington, Iowa.

School No. 12.—The distribution of semi-annual certificates to the pupils of Ward School No. 12, in connection with exercises in some of the branches taught, Declamation, Composition, Vocal Music, &c., took place at the School-house, in Madison-street, yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The affair reflected much credit upon Mr. Fanning, the principal, and his assistant teachers. The School appeared to be in excellent condition.

Crippled Excursionists.—Thep ropeller *Ora*, Capt. J. W. Jenks, while on an excursion yesterday, with a large party of people on board, became disabled opposite Haverstraw. The steamer *Taminend*, on her trip from Albany to this City, went to her assistance and towed her to the dock at Sing Sing.

Arrival of Miss Blount.—In accordance with the arrangement made yesterday, a telegraphic dispatch was forwarded to Miss Blount, at Philadelphia, by her mother. The young lady arrived in town this morning.

Peter Dawson's Slave Den.—The following is an additional affidavit illustrative of the horrible system pursued at Dawson's "establishment," recently broken up by the Police:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Amelia Kalen, being duly sworn, says: That she was boarding with Peter Dawson about eight months since; that she so boarded about ten days; that one evening, while dancing, said Dawson ordered deponent to sleep with a Chinaman; that deponent refused, and tried to escape from the house, and got near the front door, when said Dawson seized deponent and dragged her back; that deponent then wanted to go away; that Dawson knocked her down with his fist, striking her in the face, bringing blood, and causing her mouth and cheek to swell; that when she was down said Dawson kicked deponent violently and repeatedly on the side, face and head, making her bleed from the mouth and nose; that then he raised deponent up and set her in a corner, and butted her head against the wall, saying she should never leave his house, and that if she attempted it he would beat her; that two days afterwards two men came into the house, and she entreated them to help her to get away, and that they consented; that deponent walked out with them; that Dawson saw her as she passed the door and pursued her; that deponent saw him and cried "Watch;" it was day, and many persons were in the street, and deponent succeeded in getting away; that she had no bonnet, and but her frock and skirts, leaving the rest of her clothing, worth $50, at Dawson's, and has never recovered any part of it, being afraid to go after them, or to take any measure to obtain them, or complain of said Dawson, apprehending serious personal injury at the hands of said Dawson, whom she had seen inflict the most brutal violence on other girls; that upon hearing that Dawson had been arrested, she asked a gentleman of her acquaintance to take her to the Mayor to tell her story, believing he would protect her; that said occurrences took place at No. 58 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York. AMELIA KALEN.

Sworn July 16, 1858, before me.

JAMES SANFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Death of General-in-Chief Osollo.

THE TAX ON FOREIGNERS SUSPENDED.

The Earthquake at the Capital.

By the arrival of the bark *Brilliant*, at New-Orleans, we are placed in possession of advices from the capital of Mexico, to the 30th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst.

The news is important. The *Extraordinary* informs us that Luis G. Osollo, the most conspicuous military man of Mexico at the present day, died at San Luis Potosi on the 18th of June, in the thirtieth year of his age. He had been lingering for some time under an attack of fever, to which he finally succumbed. His death will be lamented by all of his own party, and by many of his bitterest political opponents, for his sterling, manly qualities recommended him to all.

The news of the past few days has created no special sensation although universal regret has been expressed at the reported death of General Osollo, not more by his own partisans than by those who were politically opposed to him. His bravery and transcendent courage, as a Mexican officer, had gained for him admiration from persons of all political creeds—foreigners as well as Mexicans. Every body believed him to be honest in his purposes, and he therefore held the anomalous position in Mexico of being admired by those who were his deadly foes. He has gone without leaving behind him one who can supply his important place. His career as a man in Mexico has been brief, but has been marked by the greatest energy and decision. His loss must be sorely felt by the Government at this time, and must retard, for the present, the successful movement of the forces of the Government.

From the same authority we learn that the Government has suspended the enforcement of the penalties upon foreigners for declining to pay their assessments. The order was first issued at Guanajuato. It runs as follows:

Ministry of War and Marine, Section 4,
Mexico, June 11, 1858.

Your Excellency: His Excellency, the Minister of Relations, under date of 8th inst., writes me as follows:

Sir: Please instruct his Excellency, the Governor, that owing to the political and military authorities in some departments having, under circumstances which demanded extraordinary means, had recourse to the arbitrary measure of imposing forced loans upon foreigners, such has given rise to claims on the part of foreign Ministers representing nations with whom we are on friendly terms, and as this Government wishes to avoid all motives of complaint which might perchance endanger the good understanding now existing between this Republic and the aforesaid nations, his Excellency, the President, *ad interim*, has been pleased to decree that you forward circulars to the several Governors of the Departments, requesting them to avoid measures of that nature, as foreigners residing in the Republic are exempt from contributing to forced loans, by virtue of the solemn declaration made by the Supreme Government in the month of February, 1839, to the effect that in future they would not impose any such loans.

This document I transmit to you by order of his Excellency, the President, with the request that you will serve the requisite notice upon all Governors of the Departments and military chiefs which you may deem proper. God and liberty. PARRA.

To his Excellency, the Captain-General of Guanajuato

The earthquake which occurred on the 19th ult., and of which we have had but the telegraphic account, was productive of much damage. The *Extraordinary* says:

"The two aqueducts which carry water into this city have been badly damaged, especially the one which passes into the city by the Garita de Belen. This is broken completely off in many places, and throughout the entire line to Chapultepec the arches are broken horizontally, showing that they were subjected to a severe oscillating motion. The water was precipitated from the aqueducts throughout the entire line. The damage done to these public works will require a large sum to repair, and in the mean time the supply of water in the city will be small. The water in all the ditches throughout the city was thrown for some distance into the streets. The Tacubaya road was completely drenched by the water discharged upon it from either side.

In many parts of the city wide cracks were made in the earth. In some places it has assumed an irregularity of several inches on the sides of these tracks by sinking or elevating. We learn that in one private house one-half of the floor of a room has sunk down several inches below the other half, making a complete step. The streets in several places have been broken open for a long distance, and some fissures which we have seen are wide enough to admit a person's finger. The water pipes throughout the city have been broken in many places, and small springs have suddenly made their appearance.

The track of the Guadalupe Railroad received damage in several places. Fortunately, the trains were not running at the time. The damage done has been repaired, and the road has since resumed its regular trips.

The convents of San Fernando, San Francisco, Profesa, San Geronimo, San Juan and the Sagrario have been seriously damaged.

San Fernando is considered to be a ruin, although it still sustains its upright position. It is broken and cracked throughout, and is declared to be unsafe.

The church of San Juan is much injured. A large portion of the portal in front—several tons—was thrown a long distance into the street from its position.

The Profesa received several severe cracks, and the tower, which has for a long time stood out of perpendicular, has evidently been tested to its utmost. It still stands, but has a threatening appearance.

In the Lonja, a lamp, hanging in the main saloon, was swung for a long range, and, by accident, caught upon a hook at the side of the room, where it, with its suspending cord, described almost a horizontal after the earthquake had passed. One of the arches in front of the same building, which is better known as the Municipal Palace, or *Deputacion*, has been injured so badly that it had to be propped up to be kept from falling.

The National Palace suffered considerably. In many parts of the building damage has been done, especially in the Treasury department.

The old theatre, in the Calle Coliseo, was shattered in almost every part. Stones are to be seen detached from their places, and moved out and in for several inches. The Fonda of the Progreso, next door, suffered in a similar manner. The glass roof over the patio of the Progreso was broken in every direction, and the patio covered with broken glass.

Several mules in the carriage shop of Mr. Tiesen were killed, and other considerable damage was done in the same building. We hear of a number of mules and horses being killed in other places.

The old broom factory, situated near the Garita de San Lazaro, was almost entirely destroyed. This building has for some time belonged to Geo. L. Hammeken, Esq., the empresario of the Tacubaya Railroad, and has been used as a place of deposit for coaches, and as stables for animals. Two mules were killed, and several vehicles were destroyed. A fine coach belonging to Mr. Linda was completely broken to pieces, the wheels being driven into the solid earth several inches.

The losses sustained in this city are estimated at $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

The number of bodies recovered from the ruins in different quarters of the city is about twenty. It is feared that all of the dead have not yet been excavated.

The shock appears to have been equally heavy in the villages scattered about this valley. At Tacubaya the shock was severe, but owing to the rocky foundation upon which the place is built, no serious accident occurred. We believe no houses were thrown down, nor any lives lost. The shock was sensibly felt by everybody, and seems to have been pretty much the same as here, in point of strength, but the motion was more regular, and hence so little damage. Several fountains in the place were half emptied of their contents, and the water thrown six or seven feet out on the ground.

The earthquake had also inflicted serious injury at Morelia, Patzcuaro, Cuyacan, and Guadalajara.

A writer at the City of Mexico makes the following estimate of the troops now afoot in the Republic:

FEDERAL FORCES.	
In Zacatecas, under Zuazua	3,500
On the frontier, under Vidaurri	2,000
From Michoacan, under Pueblita, &c	4,000
Pintos from Guerrero	3,000
Near Guadalajara, under Blanco and Degallado	3,000
Tamaulipas under Garza, &c	1,500
Oaxaca, for Federal State Government	1,500
Vera Cruz and Perote	3,000
Total Federal forces in the field	21,500
GOVERNMENT FORCES.	
In Mexico and Toluca	2,500
In Puebla and thereabouts	2,000
In Jalapa, Orizava and Cordova	2,000
In Tampico and thereabouts	2,500
In Mazatlan, under Yanez	1,000
In San Luis	1,500
In Guadalajara	4,500
Scattered, under Vicario, &c	2,000
Total Government force	18,000

In this enumeration he makes no mention of the troops of Gen. Peschiera, in Sonora; the militia of Chihuahua and Colima, the army of Alvarez, and the various parties in Yucatan.

The Administration and Mexico.

From the Louisville Journal.

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, has, it would seem, stopped short of the folly of demanding his passports and leaving that country in high dudgeon, as was at first reported; though there appears to be no reason to doubt that he has protested officially against the extraordinary tax levied by the Mexican Government, and advised American residents not to submit to it. We conceive that in doing this he has committed a very grave indiscretion.

The tax in question, however unusual and obnoxious it appears, from all that has yet transpired, to be nothing which the Mexican Government was not fully competent to decree, and, furthermore, whatever it is, to operate impartially on all classes, subject to the laws of the country. The complaint of Mr. Forsyth is not that the law or decree imposing the tax discriminates against American residents, but that it does not discriminate in their favor. He protests against the measure because it doesn't except Americans residing and doing business in Mexico from the burden it lays upon the native citizens of the country. He asserts the exemption of American residents in Mexico from an operation of a law of the country. This, it appears to us, is neither **common sense nor common justice**. It certainly is not the law of nation, as understood in times past by our own Government. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Webster, in the case of Thrasher, "that any one who chooses to reside in a country is bound to conform to its laws, and is amenable to its tribunals for their violation." Mr. Webster considered the law of nations on the subject beyond all controversy. "The general rule of the public law," he said, "is, that every person of full age has a right to change his domicile; and it follows, that when he removes to another place, with an intention to make that place his permanent residence, or his residence for an indefinite period, it becomes instantly his place of domicile; and this is so, notwithstanding he may entertain a floating intention of returning to his original residence or citizenship at some future period. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, 'that a person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidences of an intention permanently to reside in that country, as to stamp him with its national character; and this, undoubtedly, is in full accordance with the sentiments of the most eminent writers, as well as with those of other high judicial tribunals, on the subject.'" Considered in the light of this doctrine, as just as it is incontestible, the claim of Mr. Forsyth that American residents in Mexico shall be exempt from a tax of uncommon severity, levied on the Mexican people generally, appears, as it is, equally narrow and groundless. It presents our Government in an attitude not only unjust but unmanly. The American residents themselves should be ashamed of it, if the American Minister is not.

The only excuse which Mr. Forsyth could have for his protest against the application of this decree to American residents would be the existence of some treaty stipulations bearing on the subject. But no such stipulation exists. The only stipulation between this country and Mexico under which the question could possibly arise is derived or adopted from the treaty between England and Mexico, and the British Minister considers the decree no infringement of that stipulation, since, unlike Mr Forsyth, he hasn't raised the slightest rumpus about it. He has made no objection whatever to it. There is scarcely a doubt that it violates the rights of no foreign country, whether those rights are recognized by treaty or the law of nations. The protest appears to be an unmitigated blunder. It seems likely that Mr. Forsyth, in this matter, has been influenced partly by a natural desire to play into the hands of the fillibustering spirit so rife in his native South, and partly by an equally natural ignorance of his real duties in the case. He is, perhaps, not wholly to blame. No doubt he rather inclined to do wrong, but then, he didn't know how to do right. He is a very fair sample of Mr. Buchanan's Ministers abroad, and indeed, of Loco-Foco diplomatists generally.

Details from the Dominican Republic.

Particulars of the Capitulation of Baez

The St. Thomas *Times*, of the 13th ult., says:

"By information received by the packet schooner *Curacao*, we learn that Mr. Baez and some four hundred of his adherents had arrived at that island, and that it is the intention of Mr. Baez to come hither so as to obtain a passage in the steamer that will leave on the 15th July for Europe.

We insert to-day transactions of the Convention entered into between Mr. Baez and Gen. Santana, through the medium of the French, English and Spanish Consuls resident in St. Domingo; also, the address of Mr. Baez to the nation on the eve of his retiring from the Government and country. After reviewing at some length the events which had marked the manifestations that commenced at Santiago, and extended over Cibao and the surrounding country, and lastly reached the gates of the capital, Mr. Baez, with peculiar tact, indulges in the following magnanimous vaunting:

'To accommodate differences for the sake of the mother country is not a defeat that would cause us to blush—heroism covers all!'

In order to have made these words intelligible, Mr. Baez should have recited immediately after a brief account of the 'heroism' that marked the action of his 'Escuadrilla'—little squadron—during the period when it went through so many 'heroic' evolutions on the peaceful commerce of this island. He should have recounted the very careful way in which his commodores took charge of the uncovered rings and brooches of the unoffending passengers, that now doubtlessly adorn the persons of many a madonna in whose possession they are, and whose countenances will ever beam and brighten (not blush) at the thought of how many sacrifices, and how much 'heroism' must have been evinced on the part of the donors whilst acquiring such relics. That said relics will tend to immortalize the name of Mr. Baez and his Escuadrilla, 'the world will judge.'"

CONVENTION CELEBRATED BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS BY INTERVENTION OF THE CONSULS THAT SUBSCRIBE.

The Consuls of France, England and Spain having newly manifested to Mr Buenaventura Baez, President of the Dominican Republic, and to General Pedro Santana, General-in-Chief of the besieging forces, &c., the wish that they should terminate the present war by means of an arrangement, and having received from them the honorable charge of framing a Convention that would save the rights and interests of all, have submitted to them the following articles, and which, after discussing, have been accepted with all its force and validity:

Article 1. Mr. Baez agrees to leave the Presidency which he occupies, and to leave the country immediately after the signing of this convention.

Art. 2. General Santana, in his name and that of his Government, guarantees in the most solemn manner that he will not persecute nor molest any person because of their having, in whatever grade, contributed in sustaining the Government of Mr. Baez.

Art. 3. To all officials who, after the place has been given up, are solicitous of their passports for leaving the country, it shall be granted them.

Art. 4. General Santana agrees to maintain order in and out of the city from the moment that it is delivered to his authority.

Art. 5. The delivery of the city of Santo Domingo, with its forts, arsenals, small squadron, with all of their armaments and supplies, and all that appertains to the public administration, to take place on the 13th day of June, at six o'clock in the morning.

Art. 6. A complete suspension of arms from the moment that this convention be signed.

Art. 7. The present arrangement shall be signed by the belligerent parties, as well as by the Consuls of the three nations that have intervened, and be made quintuplicate, that each shall have one.

Signed in quintuplicate, on the 12th June, 1858.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ,
SANTANA.
Saint Andre, Consul de France.
Martin F. Hood, Consul de S. M. B.
Juan del Castillo Jovellanos, Consul de S. M. Catolica.

ADDRESS OF BUENAVENTURA BAEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

When the city of Santiago in July past refused to give its obedience to the legitimate Government, or invited the whole of Cibao to second the insurrectionary movement, I waited almost tranquilly that a commission or some note from them would have explained to me the causes of such an extreme determination.

Unfortunately my hopes were frustrated, and under the shadow of a lenity which did me honor, the revolution progressed until the approach of it to the gates of the city.

My first impulse was indubitably to abdicate the power vested in my hands and to retire from the country, always under the supposition that any injuries and grievances complained of might have been against myself personally. I many times uttered these words, "The question of power is insignificant in my eyes; I exact alone guarantees for the whole who are associated." Unfortunately these guarantees were denied me, and honor, imperative duty, the unanimous will of the people and the army commanded me to resist. I have done so during eleven months, and I believe that in doing so I fulfilled my duty at my proper post. The world will judge.

To-day things have become essentially changed in the conditions of the bloody struggle which divides us. Whilst we combatted to save life, honor and property, we sustained ourselves in a successful position; but from the instant that, at the persuasion of the French, English and Spanish Consuls, they consented to an honorable arrangement, by which were assured the proper interests of men, and that the last of those also who had served the cause of the Government were free from insult and persecution, it then became necessary for me to retire, thereby respecting and revering the general will. * * * This is the duty of every citizen.

I have seen, with emotion, scenes of loyalty and sublime abnegation, which might appear exaggerated to all but those by whom they were witnessed. I have had to wipe away the lament which the susceptibility of offended military honor drew from many recommendable veterans, and have hastened to calm them, in explaining to them the true sense of the Convention celebrated, assuring them what I have a right to expect, that they would not be insulted. * * * * No! great actions excite consideration and respect, although facts and laws may be wanting.

Two great qualities distinguish noble hearts—moderation in triumph and dignity in adversity. * * * You, who are capable of every virtue, are gifted with the one as well as the other. Moreover, our actual and noble misfortune is not the result of any shameful deed. * * * To accommodate differences for the sake of the mother country is not a defeat which causes us to blush; heroism covers all.

It is my desire that the Governments which may succeed in our country will demonstrate by those gifts which I am in want of, the best intentions, putting aside all odium and all kinds of excesses; and they will respect principle most religiously, and that, moreover, it will be more successfully fixed in the future than it is in the passing current. * * *

Dominicans! I charge you to give your obedience to the new authority, who have to govern you in the name of the law, and take heed, I supplicate you, of having anything to do with the fury of the political confusion, which is always deplorable even when crowned with victory. Embrace one another fraternally, forget your past discords; be happy, all of you; and I shall be overjoyed in hearing that your bitter sufferings have passed, and that my fervent desires for the stability of the nation will have become fulfilled.

Given in the National Palace of Santo Domingo, the 12th of June, 1858, and the 16th of the country.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

From Venezuela.

The *Demarara Gazette* publishes information relating to the temporary opening of the ports of the Venezuela Republic, for the import of the more important articles of food, free of duty. No doubt some of the merchants of Demarara will take early advantage of the remission of duty, more particularly as it is only for a short time:

Consulate of the Republic of Venezuela,
Demarara, June 10, 1858.

Sir—I beg to inform his Excellency the Governor, that owing to the scarcity of the primary articles of food, and the consequent dearness in the markets of the Republic,

His Excellency Julian Castro, charged with the **administration of affairs**, in the exercise of the powers **vested in him**, with a view of alleviating the distress occasioned thereby, has been pleased to decree:

That, from and after the 28th April last, and until the 1st September next, the articles enumerated at the foot hereof will be admitted into the ports of the Republic free of duty. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. G. JACOBS, Consul of Venezuela.
Hon Wm Walker, Gov Sec, &c, &c

Articles referred to.—Corn, rice, beans of all kinds, peas of all kinds, salted beef, salted pork.

☞ The Safe Controversy Illustrated.—The office of Johnson & Spade, at the corner of Kent av. and Hoes st, Brooklyn was entered on Monday night; the safe (one of S. C. Herring's best double doors) torn and blown open, and *fifty dollars stolen* therefrom.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Burglar Proof Safes.—In June, 1857, we gave notice of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city purchasing a Burglar Proof Safe of D. C. Whitwood, Agent for Davison's Safes. The safe was made of hardened steel and was fastened with one of L. Yale's Jr., best locks, and was warranted burglar proof, the cost of which was five hundred and forty dollars. Saturday noon when the bank closed, they locked their safe, and when they opened at 2 o'clock the, were unable to unlock it. The lock would not work and they tried in every way to unlock it until this morning without succeeding when they sent for Mr. Wooley, Agent for Lillie's Safes, who with the aid of one man, opened it in less than ten minutes. We leave the public to judge whether a safe that can be opened in ten minutes is Burglar Proof.

From the Troy Times, July 14.

Per contra: On Monday evening the large Lillie Safe at the Manufacturers' Bank in this city, was accidentally locked on a new and unknown combination and it was soon found that the Safe could not be opened. Mr Lillie was sent for and himself and several of his best men worked steadily some five hours in attempting to ascertain the combination so as to unlock the Safe. They failed, and then the whole force were employed *more than ten hours more* in breaking through the door so as to get in bars and wedges to force it open. This, together with perhaps the severest and most scientific yet unsuccessful effort, ever made to rob the Lillie Safe at the Farmers' Bank in Lansingburg on Sunday night *establishes the superior security of these Safes against burglar over all others in this country*. The tests and trials by skillful robbers, as well as the severest ordeals of fire, demonstrate the protection they afford and their wonderful power of resistance beyond those of any other manufacture in the world.

A full assortment of Lillie's Chilled-Iron Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes, Vaults, Vault doors and Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks on hand at the New-York Agency of FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Also, several of S. C. Herring's, and other sheet-iron Safes, (which have been taken in exchange for Lillie's,) for sale at *half price*. *Warranted as good as new or good for nothing*, to suit purchasers.

☞ The Safe Controversy.

No 337 Broadway, New-York, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

Lewis Lillie, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: as you profess to be very anxious to test the fire-proof qualities of your Cast-Iron Safe with our Sheet Iron Alum Patent Safe, we will afford you an opportunity.

Please appoint a Committee, selected entirely from your own friends, and when requested, we will hand them a list of our safes that have been in use, one or more years; from it they shall select one for a trial, with the understanding that you furnish us with a similar list of your safes, from which we will make a selection. The Committee shall then take charge of the two safes and test their fire proof qualities in the most public *manner possible*.

Should this proposition not be entirely satisfactory to you—and it may not, as we are informed that you pretend having recently made great improvements, which we are willing you should have all the advantage of—we would suggest that each party shall fill a skeleton safe, of their own manufacture, in the presence of the Committee, making oath that it is filled in accordance with their respective Letters Patent, and that it is such as they now furnish the public. The safes to be tested to be of equal thickness and free from dampness.

To avoid a lengthy controversy, please name as early a day as possible for the trial.

Yours very respectfully,
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Manufacturers of the Alum Patent Safe.
No 337 Broadway.

The above is a copy of challenge sent to Mr. Lillie's agent in this City but as he did not accept it we forwarded it by mail to Mr. Lillie, and have this day received the following reply:

Troy, July 15, 1858.

Messrs Valentine & Butler—*Gentlemen*: Your communication is before me. To ensure my notice your proposition must be made in the usual way through the Press.

Respectfully yours,
LEWIS LILLIE.

Until the receipt of this letter from Mr. Lillie we were not aware that in order to have a trial of Safes it was necessary to communicate through the Press. The public is only interested in the *result* of a trial, and not in lengthy controversies.

Our challenge is still open for Mr. Lillie's acceptance—but determined not to be involved in a tedious controversy we shall take no notice of any reply unless it is substantially an acceptance of our proposition. That it is a perfectly fair one all disinterested parties must admit.

VALENTINE & BUTLER.

☞ To Lewis Lillie, Esq.—Sir: Your last communication evading or attempting to evade, the direct issue between us, by publishing a long and windy proposition, which you call "A challenge," cannot avail you. Please, Sir, stick to the point of this controversy to wit:

You first attacked me in a very ungentlemanly manner, on a Safe which I do not now and have not for several years been manufacturing. I replied by offering you the sum of *One Thousand Dollars* to prove that any one of my Patent Champion Safes had ever failed to preserve their contents in a single accidental fire. This you have acknowledged your inability to do. Again, in self-defence, I have shown by the most authentic and undeniable testimony, that your Safes have failed most signally in the following instances, viz:

At the Burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel, see F. Foster's letter, the owner of the Safe. "Everything destroyed."

At the fire in Dansville, N. J., Shepard's Safe, see the owner's letter published by you. "Wood-work and papers partially destroyed."

At the fire in Painesville, Ohio, John S. Mathew's Safe, see the owner's and other letters. "Contents entirely destroyed."

At the fire in Cairo, Ill., *Railroad Depot, Safe used by B. R. Abbott*, see Mr. Abbott's letter. "Some of my papers *entirely destroyed*, money and books badly damaged."

So far, then, Sir, as the results of actual tests are concerned, when safes are tried in accidental fires where the makers can have no control, you have certainly proved a sorry competitor, and on the score of fire proof quality, my triumph in an experimental trial with you over a safe which has so often proved a *failure*, would be hardly worth the fuel expended.

But, Sir, as you seem to make so much bluster before the public, I will give you an opportunity to *prove* your sincerity. Your proposition, buried up in a great many words, I find amounts to this: "The committee named to give a decision in case of trial, are to *examine* such Safes as are in store and have been sold," but when the trial of *fire-proof* quality takes place, the Safes tried are "to be furnished by each maker," and the trial conducted in a "strictly private manner." Now, Sir, would this be satisfactory to the public and purchasers of Safes? This very proposition itself, if carefully examined must create in their own minds the *suspicion* that the Safes you sell are not those you are willing to try by fire, but must make one specially for the purpose. If you really desire a trial with my Safe, *it must be a public one*, and I now make the following challenge to you:

I will put up the sum of $2,500 or $5,000 as a forfeit and to defray expenses, you to deposit same amount.

1. A Committee to be appointed to superintend the trial.

2. Each party to furnish the names of all customers to whom they have sold their "Best Fire-Proof Safes."

3. The Committee to select one each, that has been sold and in use, for trial.

4. The trial to be made in a brick furnace or inclosure in this City in an open public manner, so that *all interested* can have an opportunity of witnessing it.

5. The Safes to remain in the fire *until one of them shall burn* both then to be removed from the furnace.

6. The Committee to make a report in writing of the result, for publication.

7. The victor to have both Safes.

8. The balance of funds, after paying expenses, to be appropriated to advertising the result of the trial.

Now, Sir, you have a fair opportunity of showing the public how much confidence *you* have in such Safes as you ordinarily sell.

As to the Burglar-Proof quality, that subject we will attend to when the Fire-Proof question shall be settled; one at a time, if you please. If, however, you are very anxious for a trial of the Burglar-Proof (?) qualities of your "Impenetrable Safe," such as you ordinary sell, and will place one in the *City Hall Park*, (opposite my store,) I will agree to force open the same in less than one hour, or forfeit the price of the Safe and the cost of the experiment.

S. C. HERRING.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor SAFES, of elegant workmanship and finish, for Plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No 251 Broadway.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties of the latest and most desirable patterns; Hosiery, Under-Garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and Cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
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☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of Singer's machines it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
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GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th st. Strict personal attention to business on the part of the proprietor. All the new preparations constantly on hand. Fresh and genuine and pure medicines.

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☞ Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic.—This preparation is prepared on strictly chemical principles, and is warranted to improve the growth of the hair; it also gives it a rich curling appearance. 25 cents per bottle, to be had only of the inventor and proprietor, S. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

☞ To Dyspeptics.—Soda, Magnesia, and all Alkalies, either afford but temporary relief, or confirm the disease into a chronic affection. The Oxygenated Bitters immediately relieve and permanently cure all forms of Dyspepsia and stomach difficulties.

MARRIED

Hoag—Tallman.—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. P. S. Chauncey, Rector of St. James Church, Daniel T. Hoag, of this City and Susan Rowland Corry eldest daughter of Charles Tallman of New Bedford, Mass.

McLaren—Green.—At Princeton on Wednesday, July 14, by the Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., the Rev. Donald McLaren, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, (old Tennent,) Freehold, N. J. to Miss Bessie Stockton Green, daughter of the late Prof. Jacob Green, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

Brodhead—Cumming.—At Princeton on Thursday, July 15, by the Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., the Rev. Augustus Brodhead, Missionary appointed to India, to Emily Cumming, daughter of Col. Alexander M. Cumming, and grand-daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower of New Jersey.

Fenly—Barnum.—At Crittenden, Ky., on Tuesday, July 6, at the residence of J. N. Pettit, Esq., by the Rev. J. D. H. Corwine, John Fenly, M. D., to Mary E. Barnum, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

Norton.—In this City, on Friday, July 16, after a long and suffering illness Pierre Norton, son of the late Jas. Clinton Norton, in the 34th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the house of his uncle, Saml. Bradhurst, No. 44 East 25th-st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M. His friends and relatives are requested to attend, without further notice.

Van Kleeck.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 16, Vreeland B. Van Kleeck, son of Edgar and Nancy Van Kleeck, aged 20 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 177 Franklin st. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Lawson.—In this City, on Friday, July 16, of cholera infantum, Milton B., son of James and Dorothy Lawson, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 521 Broome st., the residence of his parents, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Robertson.—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, suddenly, George W. Y. Robertson, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the officers and members of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, cor. 10th av. and 53d st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Aymar.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 16, Miss Elizabeth Aymar, daughter of the late John D. Aymar.

The funeral will take place at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Morris.—At sea, on Tuesday, June 8, Lucien B. Morris, of this City.

The funeral service will take place on Sunday, 18th inst., at All Saints' Church, Henry st., at 4 o'clock.

Haight.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 16, Mrs. Margaret Haight, relict of the late Elisha B. Haight, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 202 Allen st., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 1½ P. M., without further invitation.

King.—In this City, on Friday, July 16, Laura V., daughter of John D. and Eliza King, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 17 Troy st.

Dewey.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 16, of consumption, Harriet T. Merriam, wife of Louis H. Dewey, aged 37 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Kent av., 3 doors from De Kalb av.

De Graw.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, July 15, William, son of William H. and Harriet M. De Graw, aged 2 years and 18 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M., from No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

Creed.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 16, Mrs. Abigail Creed, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, John Ingraham, No. 169 Henry st.

Knighton.—In Hoboken, on Friday, July 16, Mary E., daughter of Charles J. and Mary Ann Knighton, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 238 Bloomfield-st., Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Everett.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 15, Eliza F. Everett, wife of Nicholas C. Everett, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Bergen, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day. (Saturday.)

THROAT CONSUMPTION.

ITS SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT AND CURABILITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: I was recently telegraphed to from a neighboring city to visit a gentleman, Cashier of a well-known bank, who was suffering from throat consumption, and I was exceedingly pained to find him in the last stages of this most formidable malady, although in the full vigor and prime of life and intellect, surrounded by everything which could give encouragement to industry and a guarantee of future prosperity. His case was hopeless and his dissolution near, the disease having well nigh destroyed both lungs, together with the windpipe, the vocal organs, &c. His voice was, of course, entirely lost, so that he was able to articulate only in the feeblest whisper.

I fully realized in this case what a sad thing it is that persons inclined to throat affections should not have a clear idea of their situation, and know that these diseases are perfectly curable, if treated properly in time; but that if not cured their progress in general, especially in persons inclined to weak lungs, or scrofula, or humor about the system, or any skin disease, is steadily forward until the individual is destroyed. In the case I allude to the person had been suffering 5 years. The disease commenced in the most insidious manner, being indicated by merely a slight scraping and a huskiness of voice. It increased gradually, being aggravated usually by colds or change of air, with sometimes slight intermissions of all symptoms of disease. But the disease made steady progress, the intervals of relief became much shorter, and at length all the peculiar symptoms became continuous. To accomplish this it required two years, when his throat had become thoroughly diseased, but still there was no cough. The throat seemed to grow smaller, with huskiness of voice, difficulty in talking, &c. He was able constantly to attend to his duties, but his strength was declining, his flesh wasting, with pain, heat, and a tickling about the throat, as if there was something sticking there. On first attempting to speak, his throat had to be cleared before he could articulate. His voice became hoarse and wheezing, then whistling and piping, and finally lost in a feeble whisper. Step by step the powers of life declined, and the lungs seemed to be absolutely burnt up with the disease, with shortness of breath fatigue on talking or exercise, quick and highly-excited pulse, some palpitation of the heart, disturbance of the stomach, pain between the shoulders and about the shoulder blades, &c. In all this period of five years he had found, I believe, relief from no source whatever, not even temporary assistance of any consequence, medical treatment seeming to be entirely at fault in his case, although his lungs, from the first, were said to be sound, and the story continued month after month, and year after year, until both lungs were destroyed. And this is a common history—the history of thousands and tens of thousands.

Although there is no exemption from the disease in any quarter, all ranks, classes and occupations being liable to it, still those most inclined to it are persons of nervous temperament and confined occupations, the studious and sedentary. The disease is more often found among the higher and better classes of people—it is a form of consumption which attacks them peculiarly much more than any other form of lung diseases. Eminent clergymen and lawyers in large practice, and frequently physicians and students, and teachers, delicate youths, clerks in stores, merchants, and men of business who are obliged to devote much of their time within doors, and have a good deal of care, daguerreotypists, workers in dust, millers, furniture polishers, factory operatives, cashiers of banks, ticket office clerks at railroad depôts, conductors on railroad trains, actors and actresses, public speakers, singers, &c., are among those with whom it is most prevalent. And such persons who are usually more or less dyspeptic, with slow bowels, heat about the system, any form of skin disease, breaking out or eruptions on the body, are exceedingly liable to throat complaints, especially in their early years.

One of the leading symptoms of the disease is huskiness of voice and fatigue on talking,—the persons seeming to lose their strength; and this fatigue will continue for hours—to talk appearing to be severe labor, and appearing to weaken the throat, vocal organs and lungs. There is frequently not much expectoration, but early in the disease in nearly all cases, the chest shrinks and grows smaller, and the ribs become prominent and rigid and expand indifferently, and the life in the lungs becomes exceedingly feeble. Such persons are walking thermometers, and can prognosticate a change in the weather many hours before it takes place; changes from heat to cold, from dryness to damp, nearly always affecting them. Usually at an early stage there are many articles of diet that will increase the short breathing, producing much oppression about the chest and stomach. It is a most persistent disease, generally refusing to leave the patient without active and appropriate medical treatment.

Upon examining the throat and chest after death we find a great deal of thickening of the mucous membrane lining the throat, air-passages and lungs, with ulcerated points, and the lungs wasted, apparently as if they had been burnt and shriveled up. But it is only in the last stages of such cases that tubercles can be found.

Now, in all the circle of diseases affecting the human family, I know of none that I think more curable than that of the throat, if taken in season, before the windpipe is ulcerated, and the lungs extensively diseased. I base this conclusion upon the treatment of a great many patients, and a large and successful experience in such cases.

In the Spring of '57 a distinguished actress called upon me, she having lost her voice so as to have been unable to speak in public for over a year. Having visited the Southern and warm climates, she had come to this City six months previously and had been under the care of the best physicians, without the least mitigation or relief from the complaint. She was finally persuaded by a female friend to consult me, and when she did so her throat was badly ulcerated, her lungs somewhat affected, and her voice reduced to a mere squeaking, whispering treble, at times almost inaudible, excessive effort being required to converse. Under my direction and treatment she rapidly recovered her health, and has been lecturing or performing nearly all the year past.

This complaint is essentially a skin disease located on the lining membrane of the lungs, air-passages, and throat, produced by a poison in the blood, and greatly irritated by foreign substances inhaled, such as dust and every kind of acrid vapor.

The treatment is simple, efficient and successful, the indications being to purify the blood, remove the poison, and then employ local and general remedies so as to increase the strength and give power to the system to rally against the inroads of the complaint. Medicines for external and internal use are required, and mechanical remedies should also be employed; the chest being fully and freely expanded, the bowels supported, &c. It is a common practice to cauterize the throat with nitrate of silver, and that, too, when the lungs are diseased. But in a large majority of these cases, especially if the lungs are at all affected, great injury is done by the employment of caustics to the throat; although, if the lungs are perfectly sound and the system prepared by proper medication, the blood rendered as pure as practicable then we may sometimes apply local remedies to the interior of the throat with great benefit, provided they be gentle and unirritating.

Now I give a few cases which will testify to the correctness of the assertion that the disease is curable hoping that these testimonies will be perused by the sick with care, and that they will convince them of the necessity and utility of an early application for relief from huskiness of voice, sore throat, thickening up and tickling of the throat, &c; because if not relieved, they are apt sooner or later to terminate in throat consumption.

SAMUEL S. FITCH, M. D.,
July 12, 1858. No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

The following letter was lately received from Mrs. L. Louis, who resides in Jeffersonville, Indiana:

THROAT DISEASE, WITH LOSS OF VOICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, PERFECTLY CURED.

Dr. Fitch: *Dear Sir*: Permit me at this time to address a few lines to you, although it has never been my privilege to see you. Is it strange that I feel great respect for one who has been the means, in the hands of God of relieving me of such bodily infirmities? In the year 1826 my health and strength began to fail. My complaint was general debility and a derangement of the nervous system. I was doctored by several physicians but they made my case worse instead of better. In 1828 I began to lose my voice, but with great exertion continued to speak a little for the space of six months, when I became entirely speechless. Such a case (the doctor said) was never known, and what to do they knew not. They finally resorted to calomel, and made a cripple of me for the space of four years. My sufferings while in that condition I will not attempt to describe. I obtained temporary relief; but found no cure for all my maladies until I applied to you by letter for advice last Spring. I was then speechless and coughing almost incessantly day and night, with short breathing and pain in the left shoulder. I commenced using your remedies and following strictly your advice, and was soon relieved of my cough. Your medicines, with the cold salt water bath, appeared to regulate and strengthen the system; and the result is—my voice is perfectly restored, and I am entirely free from bad feelings which had never left me for one hour in the last twenty-six years. You have done for me what a number of physicians in five different States had tried to do, but failed of success: their skill was baffled. I have lived a mute for more than twenty five years, but for the last two months have been able to talk and sing, like I was wont to do in the days of my youth. My health is good. I have nothing to complain of but a broken constitution. Accept my thanks, and ever believe me,

Very truly yours,
MRS. LUCRETIA LEWIS.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

Dr H. T. Warner of Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y. addresses me the following:

Dr. S. S. Fitch: *Dear Sir*: You will recollect, by reference to your notes that I called on you for medical advice and medicine in the Summer of 1849. I was then laboring under a chronic bronchitis, which had threatened me with consumption in its tendency. But after taking your medicines and using the braces, &c., agreeably to your prescription my health improved, and I was able to resume business as usual. And now dear Sir, I wish to state, in cordial respect to you, and for the benefit of others, that I entertain by far more confidence in your mode of treating consumption, and those diseases leading to it, than all others of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, truly, H. T. WARNER, M. D.

BRONCHITIS IN A PUBLIC SINGER CURED.

The following case was treated by me in this City. The last time Mrs. Murray called she handed me the following note:

Dr. S. S. Fitch: *Dear Sir*: The very great benefit I have derived from your remedies, together with the sincere gratitude I owe you, induces me to lay my case before you, as in your practice I have no doubt you have similar cases, to whom it might be a satisfaction to hear of the wonderful efficacy of your remedies in throat diseases.

From a child I was afflicted with scrofulous sore throat, which was hereditary, as my sister was similarly afflicted. I was under the care of some of the best physicians in Dublin and London, till I was 15, without any permanent benefit. Small lumps would form in my throat, break and scatter, together with great soreness on the inside, and attacks of inflammation. Six years ago I arrived in Boston, Mass., and consulted two eminent physicians there, who informed me I would be obliged to resort to the use of caustic, cutting my palate, &c., &c. These operations I shrunk from with horror, as my throat and voice I was wholly dependent on for a livelihood, singing being my study and profession. In the beginning of February, I visited New York for the purpose of placing myself under the instruction of some eminent musical professor. I was in New York but a few weeks when I was taken with a violent attack of sore throat, so that I was confined entirely to the house, unable to sing or use my voice. I became disheartened, when a friend of mine knowing you, wished me to call on you and consult with you. I did so; you encouraged me. I followed your directions faithfully—used your invaluable remedies. Your tonic wash for sore throat I found very beneficial, as also your other medicines. I now may say, thank God, through you I am a healthy woman. I now use my voice constantly—singing four or five hours a day without inconvenience, and consider that organ more pure, clear, perfect than ever. You are at liberty to dispose of this letter as you please. I can be communicated with, or seen, by making inquiry at the Waverley House, corner of 4th-st. and Broadway, New-York, of Mrs. Sophia Levey.

Dear Sir, very gratefully yours, C. M. MURRAY.

THE ONLY GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS manufactured in the United States are made by A. WING, ESQ., at Lansingburgh, State of New-York.

No Farina Crackers were ever made, or known to the public, until introduced by Mr. WING.

These Crackers have become
HIGHLY POPULAR ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR INTRINSIC EXCELLENCE.

No other Crackers are made of materials prepared in the same way as WING'S, or by WING'S PROCESS, as this is unknown to others; therefore, as the true excellence and peculiar properties of
WING'S CRACKERS ARE THE PUBLIC'S STANDARD FOR FARINA CRACKERS,
all attempts by other parties to sell the ordinary kind of Crackers which they make, by calling them "Farina," are offers of their articles to the public deceptively, viz.: under the pretence that they are like WING'S.

Or, if they dare not openly say this, the fact of their stamping the name FARINA on some, and placing the name of an individual on others, and calling them all "Farina," in their attempts to sell them, shows conclusively that they calculate upon this name as a principal inducement for the public to purchase them, knowing well that the name "FARINA CRACKERS" is held in high estimation, solely on account of the
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which is not only greatly superior, but combines totally different properties from the imitation articles.

No matter by whom these imitation Crackers are made, or by whom they are sold, every individual knowing the facts, and participating in such transactions, lowers his standing among honorable men, and, sooner or later, those who attempt a deceptive traffic will, almost invariably, find that the SHARP EYE OF THE PUBLIC has been upon them, and the large profits which they hoped to realize have never been secured.

Always ask for WING'S CRACKERS when you wish to buy Farina Crackers, and take none but those having the name "A. WING" stamped on each Cracker. These may be procured of the best Family Grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of
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Our Standard of silver is 950-1,000 parts pure
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Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
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No. 247 Broadway
corner of Murray-st.
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Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

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A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
will guarantee to cure any case of External or Internal Piles. Still more wonderful cures effected by using Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No 42 Front-st. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at time confined to bed.
Charles M Holewell Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for Piles, but did no good, and was confined to the house for months.
Mr. Michael Doran, No. 255 South-street, was afflicted with Piles for 15 years, and was in a miserable condition.
Call and see them for yourself. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery. Medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.
THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.
Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand st., New-York, 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

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Tastes Tastes Tastes
Like Like Like
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT.
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You say;
Bed-bugs through each chink
Come for prey.
Roaches, huge and black,
Bread, meat, flour, attack;
Ants get in
The sugar tin,
Moths destroy your shawls;
Everything that crawls
Infests your house;
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All these pests will surely kill.
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OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
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The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th August to Policy Holders to the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.
The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the stockholders of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.
New-York, July 8, 1858.
This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. Lamport, Secretary.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN.
14th-st. and 6th av.
TO NIGHT, SATURDAY, JULY 17.
A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT D'ETE
will be given, under the direction of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,

late of Laura Keene's Theatre, formerly leader of Jullien's renowned Band, Musical Director at Niblo's Garden, leader of the first Promenade Concerts ever given in London, at the Lyceum under Signor Negri, next under Ursini, then with the celebrated Musard, and now leader of a choice Orchestra, at the most magnificent Garden ever opened to the public in America.

Also, a splendid display of
FIREWORKS,
by Edge, to night.

PROGRAMME FOR TO NIGHT.
PART I.

1. Overture—"Les lac des fees" ... Auber
2. Comic Polka—"Bobbing round." Composed on the popular song ... Baker
3. Operatic Quadrille—"Etoile du Nord." Arranged from melodies in Meyerbeer's grand opera, "The Star of the North"—solos for Flute, Oboe, Blast, Cornet, Trombone, &c. ... Baker
4. La Naranjera (Spanish)—"The Orange Girl's Song," Schottisch as sung by Madame Gazzaniga at the Academy of Music—arranged for Palace Garden concerts by ... T. Baker
5. Ballad—"The Light of Other Days," from the opera "Siege of Rochelle" ... Balfe
6. Music for the Million—Medley, embracing all kinds of popular airs viz: English Song, "Villikins and his Dinah," Ethiopian ballads, "Massa's in the cold, cold ground," "Nancy Till," Italian cavatina from "Rigoletto," "Donna e Mobile," with cadences for Flute and Clario et: American song "Jordan's a hard road to travel," finale, "The Sleigh Ride," accompanied with bells, whips, &c ... Baker

PART II.

7. Operatic Selection—"I Puritani," arranged by Baker, containing the following gems from that popular opera: cavatina "A te o cara;" polacca, "Son Vergin vezzosa;" duetto "Suoni la tromba" &c ... Bellini
8. Schottische—The Laura Keene, by desire ... Baker
9. Valse—"Love," arranged by Baker; duett for two Cornets, with distant echoes ... Koenig
10. National Quadrille—"The Irish" with variations for Flute, Violin, Oboe, Blast &c ... Jullien
11. "The Singing Galop," with novel effects ... Lumbye

Conductor ... Thomas Baker

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MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fête would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble

PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
for a
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
when the whole will be arranged in the style of the
CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
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PRES CATALANS IN PARIS.
The entertainments will consist of
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TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
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WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
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will also be offered to such
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Mr. PERRING, Mr. WEINLICH, Mr. SEDGWICK and SON, will appear, together with a Grand Orchestra of SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS.

PROGRAMME—1. Overture, (Martha;) 2. Bal Schottische; 3. Ballad—Mr. Perring; 4. Celestine Polka; 5. Waltz (Les Deux Aveugles;) 6. Song—Mme. Zimmermann; 7. Quadrille, (Les Italiens;) 8. Overture (Oberon;) 9. Fantasia for two concertinas Mr. Sedgwick and Son; 10. Quadrille, (Lancers;) 11. Ophicleide Solo—M. Moreau; 12. Aria, (Lucrezia—Mr. Weinlich;) 13. Scheltinz; 14. Champagne Galop.
Doors open at 1¾ o'clock; to commence at 2½.

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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.
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THE IRISH BOY
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whose charming delineations have been received with unbounded laughter and applause.

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SATURDAY EVENING, July 17, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
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To be followed by the Indian drama of
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The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
July 10, 1858. }

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF THEOPHILIS CULP, recently deceased, will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., by the Pastor.
Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, will preach in this Church in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. P. MACMENAMY, D. D., AND the friends of Scriptural truth, will hold their next public conference on the *Anti-Christian Character of Romanism*, in Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., on SABBATH EVENING next, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach in the City of Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, one door from the corner of Concord-st., in Washington-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; and the Rev. H. H. BLAIR of New York, at 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth st. and Broadway, (entrance from Broadway.) the Rev. H. MATTISON, A. M., Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. A delightful place of worship, free seats, Congregational singing and an unmuzzled pulpit.

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PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning subject—*The Bible and Common Schools the Bulwarks of the Republic*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT.—ELDER SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion Church, will preach on *The Second Coming of Christ* TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. General attendance is invited.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.—H. P. CROZIER will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, and for six succeeding Sundays in the morning.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTY-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW by S. J. KNAPP, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The usual meetings on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will deliver a discourse before the New York Spiritual Association TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. G. J. JOHNSON, of Burlington, Iowa, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting in the EVENING. Strangers are invited to attend.

BEULAH PARTICULAR BAPTIST Church, Chelsea Hall, 18th st., near 8th-av., will be open on SUNDAYS (D. V.) till further notice for worship. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—THE oldest Methodist Church in this City.—Services TO-MORROW, throughout the day. Strangers and the public generally are invited. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. E. O. FLAGG will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place. Services 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, NORTH BROOKLYN.—The pastor, the Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach in the Chapel corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., TO-MORROW, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. The public is invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—THE REV. HENRY C. ALEXANDER, of this City, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING.

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A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
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A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. Is an expert hand at out door labor, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as clerk, entry clerk or book-keeper; has had over ten years experience in book keeping by single and double entry. Can engage immediately. Address G. W. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable, steady, Protestant man lately arrived from England; has good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. E., for two days, No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and gardener, one who has the best of City reference; has been for the last two years in his last place; is now disengaged, as his employer has gone to Europe. Apply at D. WRIGHT'S, No. 888 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman, understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WHOSE EVENINGS are unemployed, offers his services in writing up books or any other business. Address B. H. T., Box No. 2 552, Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady, is a good plain sewer, would like to travel with a family going to California. Salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of references given. Call or address NURSE, 9 Montgomery st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; thoroughly competent to fill a first class situation; hotel or restaurant preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ECONOMICAL, trustworthy and most respectable woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit, excellent washer and ironer, will be found efficient, and a woman of good moral principles. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a nice situation to do up-stairs work, or general housework, in a private family; can milk and make butter; can be suited in City or country. Can be seen at No. 498 8th-av., for two days. None but a Protestant employer need apply.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 209 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework, also plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress or to do chamberwork and waiting. Country preferred. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 78 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, in a private family. Can do plain sewing, if required. Inquire at No. 35 Frankfort st., first floor.

LONDON.—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note, J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 3 st st., near 5th av.

HELP WANTED

PEDDLERS WANTED—ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—We manufacture an article, which is small, light, and easily carried; sells quickly to merchants and required by every family. Active men can make from $3 to $5 a day profit. Peddlers can do well with this as it is small, takes but little room, does not interfere with other goods, and meets with a ready sale. Persons sending us fifteen cents will receive a sample of the article worth that amount, and all necessary information. This is no humbug or lottery speculation.
VAN DUSER BROTHERS,
Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY experienced blank bookbinder, of temperate and industrious habits qualified to take charge of a blank book bindery as foreman. Apply to KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO OR THREE EXperienced dry goods salesmen who can influence a large cash or prompt paying trade. None others need apply. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, No. 53 Murray-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also, one to do chamberwork and waiting; a few miles in the country. Protestants preferred. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at No. 44 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER. NONE BUT A good workman, well recommended, need apply. A. SPADINE, No. 4 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn. (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO WISH TO IMPROVE THEIR EDUCATION.—A graduate of Yale College, speaking fluently and grammatically the French language, of much experience in teaching, would like a few more pupils to instruct privately in English, classics or French. Terms as low as in schools. Satisfactory references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.
N. B.—This is a rare opportunity for those whose early education has been neglected.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute,) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Opens Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 191 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily residing in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, to instruct a young lady and a little girl; she must teach very thoroughly French, music upon the piano, and English. The very best of reference required, both as to character and qualifications. Salary $300 a year, paid quarterly. Address Mrs. C. V. L., St. Dennis Post-Office, Baltimore County, Md.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN PROtestant lady, aged 29 wishes to meet with a reengagement as above. Besides German and French, acquired in France, she instructs in all the branches of an English education, Italian and drawing in every style; music only to beginners. Previous to her present engagement, she was seven years in England, and can give the highest references. Address E. F., No. 178 7th-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies Schools and families with competent teachers and governesses; parents with School Circulars, and Teachers with positions. Especial attention paid to order for teachers. Reference to Dr. LOWELL MASON, Prof. G. F. ROOT, Faculty Amherst College, etc. Several Music and French teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—Provides teachers with situations, schools and families with teachers, and principals with pupils. Teachers wanted for the North, South and West. Correspondents wanted, at fair rates, in every State and county in the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar st.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—TWO SIX-SEAT GERMANTOWN Rockaways, entirely new and warranted, made very light for the country. Will be sold at less than cost to pay advances.
JAMES R. BREWSTER,
No. 396 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-SEATED rockaway carriage, in good order and very little worn; just the thing for a family. Price $250. Apply to S. ARCHER, Dobb's Ferry; or to I. H. ARCHER, No. 525 Water-st., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHAS. BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
Office 51 Exchange-place.
Tuesday, July 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

1. Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st., being at Washington Heights, (Carmansville,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.
2. Two lots on 10th av., nearly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.
3. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th avs., with a neat two story and basement house on 158th-st., and stable on 157th st. House newly painted and in good order.
4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable to correspond.
5. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 157th st., in the rear near 11th av., with a spacious, well-built nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 159th-st., with plain stable in the rear.
6. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 156th, in the rear, near 11th-av.

Special attention is called to this property, it being really very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes' walk of railroad station and steamboat landing. Good schools, churches, markets, stores, &c. It is in the immediate vicinity of Audubon-park, Woodland-park, Fort Washington, High Bridge, and only two miles north of Central-park.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF $15,000 WORTH of gold and silver, Geneva and French watches. A. M. CRISTALAR, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, 20th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Cortlandt st., removed for convenience of sale an extensive and valuable assortment as above, consisting of:

12 gold magic watches by Lasado and others.
12 gold chronometer by Lasado, French and Roskell.
50 diamond set hunting watches.
40 gold ¾ plate hunting levers, by French Royal Exchange, Feesly and M. I. Tobias,
200 gold hunting detached levers, gold and gilt caps.
24 double time hunting watches.
200 silver hunting detached silver and gilt caps.
100 silver plaque hunting detached levers, fancy movements.
50 open face silver detached levers.
50 open face silver lepines.
18 Chinese duplex watches, &c., &c.

No postponement on account of the weather. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on morning of sale. By order of JAMES B. BENSELL, Deputy Sheriff.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A FIRST CLASS CABINET MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, viz: Parlor suites, bookcases, extension tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

200 OIL PAINTINGS, MOUNTED IN FINE gold leaf frames, will be sold at auction, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 281 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Sale positive. Terms cash.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE four story brick house, in a genteel neighborhood in Brooklyn; cost, three years ago, $7 500; will be sold for $6.500; incumbrance $4.200; lot 25x100, house 25x42; would be exchanged for vacant lots, a small place in the country, Western land, or boots and shoes, or would be let very cheap for the balance of the year.
A. S. WHEELER, No. 259 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 1,078 and 1,080 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. They are susceptible of being connected, and would be well adapted for a large first-class boarding house, being 75 feet deep and handsomely finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, and containing, together, 40 rooms exclusive of kitchens. Rent $1,500 per annum or proportionate amount for either. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,248 Broadway, or to EDMUND HUZZY, No. 68 William corner Cedar st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE IN THE VICINity of Manhattanville, Carmansville, or within ten or twelve miles of New-York by Railroad. For a place containing one or two acres of ground with garden and shade trees, and a comfortable two story house suitable for Summer and Winter, a fair price will be given upon lease of two or three years. Address S. J. B., Box No. 140 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO EXCHANGE OR TO LET.

Two handsome cottages, with one acre well stocked with choice fruit, near the Dépot, at the beautiful village of Bound Brook, N. J.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépot at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from dépot, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépot. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A cottage with a few acres of land improved, must have plenty of both small and large fruit, situated on line of Railroad, within ten or twenty miles of City, and near schools and churches, in exchange for first class Western farms, price not to exceed $8,000 or $10,000. Furnished house preferred. Address H. A. TITUS & CO., No. 151 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River at Scarborough, near Sing Sing five minutes' walk from the dépot; ten acres of land highly improved, house 40 feet square, all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLET McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st., New-York or of the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, No. 29 Grove st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., suited to a genteel family. The grounds (about two acres) are covered with a great variety of fruit and shade trees and it is the most desirable place in the village. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building Pine-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBAR, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Very desirable, 20 miles from the City, 10 minutes' from dépot, overlooking the Sound and adjacent country. There are 100 acres first quality land, well wooded and watered, admirably adapted for a dairy farm, or good for cropping; sea bathing, fishing, &c.; location healthy, and neighborhood first class; buildings mostly new, modern and commodious; an abundance of orcharding. Choice stock, nearly new farming utensils, crops, household furniture, &c., will be sold with the farm if desired. Price, terms, &c., made an inducement. Apply to ALEX OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the States, No. 39 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN ORANGE COUNTY, 5½ miles from Newburg, containing seventy acres under a high state of cultivation, good young orchard, good house, barn and wagon-house, a well of the best of water at the door and cistern. No less than $4,000. Half of the money can remain if required. Apply at No. 162 West 11th st., New-York. JOHN CLYDE, Newburg.

1,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT PINE land, in Georgia, for sale low, or would be exchanged for real or personal property. For a good farm, part cash would be paid. Call at No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 23.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SEC. 10, T. 88, R. 18 W. to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases, &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS—SOMETHING entirely new, with sides. Black walnut cottage-bedsteads, new and beautiful styles, unsurpassed in this City; prices $4 and upwards. Folding cribs, &c., mattresses of all kinds, and of the best quality, made to order and for sale low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 714 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A strictly private family, that have more room than they want, can accommodate a few single gentlemen with fine airy rooms, with gas, and partial board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, with good airy rooms in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Tillary, near Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in some private family, where in exchange for her board she would give a few hours instruction daily in French, German, or music for which she is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the best testimonials and references; or would act as governess at a moderate salary. Address Y., Box No. 3,394, Post-Office, New-York.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d av., corner 4th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

SLEEPING ROOM, COMFORTABLY FURnished, to let, with or without board, to a single man of steady habits, in a private family; respectable neighborhood. About ten minutes' walk from City Hall, east side. To a suitable person the rent will be very low. Address H. E., Box No. 135, *Times* office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FRANCIS RIDER, proprietor of the Hotel St. Germain, 5th av. and Broadway, New-York, informs his friends and the public that he has leased the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of visitors. The Pavilion has been thoroughly renovated in all its departments, and the bathing facilities put in complete order. The location of the Hotel on the borders of the sea, renders it one of the coolest and most delightful watering-places in the country. It is reached by an easy two hours' drive over a variety of the most beautiful roads on Long Island, and by railway to Jamaica, the cars leaving the South Ferry, Brooklyn, almost every hour of the day. A daily express will leave the St. Germain at 8 o'clock A. M., and take baggage to the Pavilion from any part of the City. A messenger will also leave at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the dispatch of letters and light parcels for the guests of the Pavilion.
HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, New-York, July, 1858.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, *via* Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmosphere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.
BENJ. HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.
For further particulars, refer to S. Caldwell or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. E. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Pen-taquit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING—WITHIN THREE-quarters of an hour from the City, by steamboat, railroad or stage, in a cheerful family of eight or nine persons, may be obtained; two large square rooms, one opening on piazza; house and grounds being delightfully shaded and situated 100 feet above the East River; offers unusual attractions for health, comfort, and beautiful walks and drives by the water. Address TOWNSEND, Box No. 862, Post-Office.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—MOUNTAIN AIR, SPLENdid scenery, spacious rooms and every convenience, at Oak Wood Grove—Address JOHN E. FENTON, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y., or apply at No. 29 2d av. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN A private family in South Centreville six miles from Jersey City, on the plank road one mile from Bergen Point, accessible by stage or steamboat. For particulars, inquire of JACOB A. VAN HORN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER HAS a very pleasant country residence, in which he would take a genteel family to board during the hot weather. No other boarders taken. For further particulars, address RURAL, Box No. 201 *Times* office.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE "DIAPHONIC" IMPROVEMENT.—Just finished, a 7-octave triple-string "Diaphonic" piano forte, four large round corners, carved legs and lyre, serpentine mouldings, overstrung bass, comprising three octaves double sounding boards and bridges, ornamented with landscapes and pearl, &c. For the tone of these instruments, see report of the jury at the late Paris Exposition. "The piano of McDonald, New York, is remarkable for its great power and equality of tone." Will be sold at a reduction for cash. Apply at McDONALD'S Piano-forte Manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.
THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

DIVIDENDS.

RUTGERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 196 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared a semi annual dividend of EIGHT per cent., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until August 2.

☞ This dividend is paid upon a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street.
July 13, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 37 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 5 per cent on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858 and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST. NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst. HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three-and-a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1853.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

B. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:
James Brown, New-York.
[illegible] Chauncey, do.
F. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.
Erastus Corning, Albany.
Gray & Danforth, Boston.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds for cash at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 27, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M. until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.

JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., } Commissioners.
MILTON G. SMITH.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200,000 bonds of said county redeemed in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

McDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst. in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest. J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. AND THIRD-AV.—DIVIDEND.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., will pay on and after July 19, its usual semi annual dividend of 6 per cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over $1,000. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 506 Broadway.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5, and not over $500, at the rate of six per cent per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 19th inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS

LAKE GEORGE:
The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Captain JAMES GALE,
will commence her regular trips on June 1 from
CALDWELL TO TICONDEROGA,
connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
open for the reception of guests May 15.
DANIEL GALE.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, foot Robinson-st.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.
*Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 18, 1 P. M.
Sunday, July 18, 7 A. M.	*Sunday, July 18, 4 P. M.
*Sunday, July 18, 4½ P. M.	Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.
*Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.	Monday, July 19, 1 P. M.
Monday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 20, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 20, 9 A. M.	*Wednes'y, July 21, 6½ A. M.
*Wednesday, July 21, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 22, 5½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company at Delancy's Neck at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Peekskill, by ferry, West Point and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The screw-steamer ALBANY, Capt. D. G. KEENEY, will leave pier No. 11, North River, at 4 P. M., on SATURDAY. For freight and passage, apply on board.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS—ON SUNDAY, JULY 18, and every Sunday thereafter during the season, to the sea-shore at Coney Island, landing at Fort Hamilton.—The favorite steamers AURORA and UNION will run as follows: Leaving West 10th-st. (Amos-st.) at 9:15, 10:15, 12:15, 2:15 and 3:15. Spring-st. at 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30 and 3:30; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 10:45, 1, 2:45 and 4; 22d st., North River, at 10 and 2, and Peck slip at 11 and 3 o'clock. Leaving the Island at 11, 12:15, 2, 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents. Tickets may be used on either boat. N. B.—The 2d and 3d-av. cars run directly to Peck slip.

REGULAR SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE, AND STRATTONPORT.—The double-engine steamer OHIO, Captain E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave every SUNDAY, for the season, as follows: Amos-st. 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d st., 9:15 A. M. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport, 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents; to Strattonport and return 25 cents. The 2d av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—THE Sunday School of the 17th-st. Methodist Church, near 2d-av., will go on a Pic nic to Randall's Island, on TUESDAY, July 20. The School and friends desiring to accompany it will meet at the Church on the morning of the 20th, at 7½ o'clock and proceed to the foot of 23d-st., where a steamboat will be in readiness to convey them to the Island. Returning, leave the Island at 6 o'clock. Dodworth's Band will accompany the School. Tickets, adults, 20 cents; children 10. Can be had at E. BLOOMER'S Bookstore, No. 9 Cooper Institute, or at the Church on the morning of the 20th.

EXCURSIONS!—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO FORT LEE, GUTTENBERG, BULL'S FERRY AND PLEASANT VALLEY. Steamboat MAY FLOWER leaves Spring-st. every fair SUNDAY, at 9:15 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Fort Lee at 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL
AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL
COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage at the following reduced prices:

CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON ... $12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON ... 10 50

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

Orders can be left at our office No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. daily.
For Il. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to ... $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to ... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to ... 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M., and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS:
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S. H. Provost,
J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Robert P. King,
John A. Godfrey,
J. J. Salomon,
Francis Randall.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President,
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:
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HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 15 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, via Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:

INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23.

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27.

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTENAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway FRIDAY, July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates, including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway.

First class...$90 | Second class...$50 | Third class...$30

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.,
or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 1

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York
NORTH'N LIGHT ... Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL ... Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

"GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE."

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Captain L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage only $20; deck passage only $6. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 17th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Captain G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 125 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.

CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.
13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HARLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at the office of A. W. KING, No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next. Dated April 16, 1858.

SARAH E. HARLEY,
ADELMOUR W. KING, } Administrators.
ap17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.

CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.
ja30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of Q. Mc Adam, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.

LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator, with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

STEWART BROWN,
JAMES M. BROWN, } Executors.
20f-law6mS*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Funcke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 49 Ann st., in said City of New York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.

H. A. SCHLEICHER,
FREDERICK KONIG, } Assignees of Koch & Co.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, RAILROAD TIES. Apply at the Superintendent's Office, Harlem Railroad Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

WILLIAM B. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane, New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜ late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medico Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, or those who may be unacquainted with the Author's professional reputation and qualifications invites attention to some of the various *testimonials* from foreign Professors and eminent physicians under whom he studied, of which the following are exhibited at his rooms, viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Louis; GERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. He also possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH &c. &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most speedy and perfect cures of private diseases ever known. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Afflicted read and mark. Hundreds fail of a cure by not applying first to Dr. Ward. He invites all disappointed elsewhere. No mercury used; no hindrance from diet or business. Medical book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Dr. Ward attends till ten o'clock at night. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation. French Patent Male Safe, $1 each, can be procured of Dr. Ward.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite the Chatham Bank, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secresy. His great experience of 27 years in this class of complaints, enables him confidently to warrant a cure in every case undertaken. Dr. C. would apprise strangers of the fact that he is the only qualified physician in the above specialty in this City, with one exception; all others, notwithstanding their high sounding foreign names, being mere humbugs. As a proof of Dr. C.'s sincerity is what he states, as well as his capability to perform what he undertakes, he invites all who may require the services of a physician of great experience, to examine his claims on their confidence before intrusting themselves in the hands of mere impostors. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. ESMERALDO, HAVING JUST RETURNED from visiting European hospitals is consulted in obstinate and protracted cases of sexual and seminal diseases, and such as have baffled the skill of less experienced surgeons. Persons desiring to consult a regularly-educated physician, of forty years experience, (testimonials of which may be seen at his office,) and to avoid imposition from *soi-disant* doctors and medical pretenders, whose notices abound in the papers, will call at his offices, No. 289 Canal-st., third door from Broadway, up stairs. Dr. E. will consult with other regular physicians of less experience in these diseases when not engaged at his offices.

ATTENTION.—IF YOU WISH GOOD HEALTH, remove all impurities; and the very best way of doing that is to use Lee's, Brandreth's, Wright's or Rush's Pills. To be had genuine at AXFORD'S cheap bookstore, No. 168 Bowery, New York. On hand, Watts' Nervous Antidote, Barry's Tricopherous, Lyon's Kathairon, &c., &c.

STRICTURE—ITS SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT and cure, plainly described in DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE; 18th edition, with illustrative plates; price, $1. Sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House;) by the author, No. 52 Bleecker-st., or mailed, securely enveloped, by addressing Box 869 Post-Office.

STRICTURES—ARISING FROM INFLAMMATIONS, obstructions and bad treatment, are cured by Dr. ESMERALDO, a surgeon of great experience and regular medical acquirements, at his offices, No. 289 Canal-st., third door from Broadway, up stairs.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGER, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS.

Decrease in the British Revenue Returns.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad.

THE CHANGES IN THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Friday, July 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, left Liverpool at noon of the 3d inst., and arrived at Halifax at 9½ A. M. of Friday, the 16th inst., having been detained fifty-five hours by fog off Halifax harbor.

The *Canada* experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage. Saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the night of the 30th of June, and the *Kangaroo*, from New-York, at Liverpool, at 1½ P. M., and *North Star*, from New-York, at Southampton, at an early hour on the morning of July 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 30th, the House of Lords was not in session, and the Commons were engaged in debating the Marriage laws.

On the 1st, in the House of Lords, the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament was taken up. Lord DERBY receded from his opposition to the measure. He believed it was impossible to maintain inviolate the principles for which their lordships had so long contended without bringing themselves into collision with the House of Commons. Therefore, he felt it the duty of the House to consider whether there was any possibility of satisfactorily settling all differences. He believed that the suggestion of Lord LUCAN, that the Commons should be allowed to dispense by resolution with the words "on the faith of a Christian," when a member of the Jewish persuasion applied to take his seat, afforded the only solution of the difficulty, and, therefore, though with great regret, he was prepared to accept the measure.

Lord LYNDHURST consented to postpone his bill, and Lord LUCAN in moving the second reading of his measure explained that it gave the House of Commons the power of omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," by resolution, but required that any member of the Jewish persuasion should present himself in the first instance at the table of the House, and state his objections to the oath in the form in which it now stood.

After some debate the second reading was carried by 143 to 97.

In the Commons, the India bill was further debated, and a variety of amendments were offered, but all voted down.

On the 2d, in the Lords, the bill abolishing church rates was taken up. Lord DERBY opposed it, and it was rejected by 151 majority.

In the Commons further progress was made in the Government India bill.

Attention was called to the fact that the Peruvian Government was selling guano to the Americans at lower prices than to the English Government. It was replied that Peru had promised to reduce the price to the American standard.

It was thought that Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July.

The British Revenue returns for the year ending the 30th of June show a decrease of over £5,000,000, nearly all of which was occasioned by the reduction of the Income tax.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the appeal against the decision which held the steamer *North America* liable for damages in her collision with the American ship *Leander*, had affirmed the judgment of the lower Court.

Much anxiety was felt in England as to the Atlantic Cable, but there was no news of it up to the departure of the *Canada*.

MESSRS. SKEEN & FREEMAN, timber brokers of London, had suspended for £50,000.

The large failure at Rio Janeiro reported per the *Northh American*, was that of DOMINGOS FERREIRA.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.

The *Times* city article reports that the funds opened yesterday at a further decline of ⅛th, but subsequently slightly recovered.

There was a very active demand in the discount market and at the Bank to meet the bills due on the 4th, and full rates were demanded.

The shipment of Specie to the East by the steamer of the 4th, will be £98,000, nearly all in silver.

A report was circulated that the laying of the Atlantic cable was nearly completed, and shares advanced from £500 to a nominal quotation of £600 to £800.

An important private meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held on Friday, and a Committee of ten was appointed, one of whom will probably be dispatched in a week to New-York, to coöperate with the American Directors. Among other changes, it is recommended that a resident English Director shall be appointed. The *Daily News* says, that of the 170 shares in the Company, considerably upwards of $30,000 were represented in the room.

It is reported that another of the failures in Rio Janeiro is that of ASTLEY, WILSON & Co., for £150,000.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that the affair of Montenegro and the ticklish state of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey and Austria are considered very serious; that France has sent an ultimatum to Turkey, and if a satisfactory answer should not be returned at once, more ships will be sent to the Adriatic.

The *Patrie* says that a Russian frigate has joined the French squadron in the Adriatic, and been placed under the orders of the French Admiral. This news had created a great sensation at Vienna.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, reappointing M. DE MORNY, President of the Corps Legislatif.

A special session of the Legislature was anticipated.

Advices from Lyons report a decided improvement in commercial affairs there. Improvement was also observable in a less degree at Marseilles.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree which continues the law of June, 1853, forbidding Corsicans to carry arms till June, 1863.

Several districts in France were suffering severely from a great want of water. In Paris it was being used very sparingly by the lower classes.

In Paris, on Friday, the three per cents. closed at 68f. 15c.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic dispatch gives the following as the new appointments in Spain:

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War, O'DONNELL.
Minister of Justice, NEGRETE.
Minister of Finances, SALAVERRA.
Minister of the Interior, DAHERRA.
Minister of Marine, NOEDDA.

A Madrid dispatch says that General CONCHA has complained to the Government of the insults of the English in reference to the Slave-trade question.

The Madrid journals say that the Government intends to call on England for explanations of the gratuitous insults to which Spain has been exposed in the debates in the House of Lords, by Earl MALMESBURY and others.

ITALY.

The Tribunal of Appeals, at Naples, has declared the recently-liberated steamer *Cagliari* a good and lawful prize.

A contract for a loan of 40,000,000 francs was taken by the ROTHSCHILDS, of Paris, and the Commercial Bank of Turin.

Sanguinary conflicts were almost of daily occurrence between the French and Roman soldiers.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia had quitted Berlin for Tegernsee. It was announced before his departure that he had conferred the entire direction of State affairs until the 2d of October, upon the Prince of Prussia.

A serious dispute has taken place between Prussia and Austria in regard to the garrison at Redstadt. The cause of it is said to be that instead of a moderate contingent by Austria to replace the Prussian soldiers, she sent a larger force, thereby, say the Berlin papers, attempting to diminish the influence of Prussia. The newspaper controversy which this difficulty had excited raged fiercely on both sides.

DENMARK.

A Dresden journal declares there is no foundation for the statement that France has taken measures for bringing the question of the Duchies before the European Conference, and gives room to believe that the Confederation is to proceed with energy against Denmark.

RUSSIA.

It was said that 126,000 soldiers would assemble in the Camp of Pewonopi at the end of August for inspection by the Czar.

The cholera had made its appearance at St. Petersburg.

A fire had almost entirely destroyed the shipping at Helsinfors.

TURKEY.

It was announced that the Turkish Government had made ample satisfaction for the attack on Mr. VON BLANQUE, the British Consul-General at Belgrade. The regiment to which the soldier who made the attack belonged, has been withdrawn, and the soldier and his officers sent to Constantinople for trial. The Pacha personally expressed the regret of the Porte to the Consul, and ordered salutes to be fired in honor of the British Consul.

It was stated that FUAD PACHA had communicated a telegraphic dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, giving fresh assurances that the troops sent to Herzegovina were not intended to act against the Montenegrins, and that in no case should that country be invaded by the Turks.

The Montenegrin Frontier Commission meets at Ragusa in the middle of July.

GREECE.

The liberal customs tariff adopted by the Greek Government exempts machines and implements for agricultural purposes from all duty on importation.

The Greek Government has placed its subjects resident in Candia under the protection of the French Admiralty.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to May 21. A fierce struggle was going on between some of the frontier tribes.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE had met an enthusiastic welcome. His expedition had left for the Zambesi.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report a quiet market, and quotations nominal:

United States 6s, '67–68	102	@103
United States 6s, bonds, 1868	101	@103
Kentucky 6s, 1868–72	88	@ 90
Maryland 5s	90	@ —
Massachusetts 5s	101	@103
Ohio 6s, 1876	96	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5s	77	@ 78
Pennsylvania 5s, bonds	82	@ 83
Tennessee 6s	79	@ 81
Alabama 5s	80	@ 82
Virginia 5s, 1887	82	@ 83
Illinois Cen. 7s, '60, Freelands	74	@ 76
Illinois Central 6s, '75	78	@ 80
Illinois Central shares	24	@ 25
Michigan Central 8s, '60	82	@ 84
Michigan Central 8s '69	82	@ 84
Michigan Central shares	55	@ —
New-York Cen. 7s	91	@ 93
New-York Cent. 6s	81	@ 83
New-York shares	76	@ 78
Erie 7s, 1st mtge	85	@ 87
Erie 7s, 3d mtge	68	@ 70
Erie Shares	15	@ 17
Panama Railroad 7s, 1st mtge., '59	96	@ 98
Panama Railroad 7s, '65	88	@ 90
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s, 1st mtge	86	@ 88

The *Times* of Friday reports actual sales of Illinois Central shares at 27½ ₱ cent. discount, and of Erie at 16.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 16.

The *Canada* sailed, at 11 A. M., for Boston, where she will be due to morrow evening. Wind light from the Southward. Weather clear.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of Pearl Hose Company No. 28, for repairs to carriage, was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Several resolutions as to flagging sidewalks were laid over.

Many reports as to flagging and sewering, from the Board of Aldermen, were laid over, and some were referred to appropriate Committees.

The President moved a resolution that the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to report to this Board, at an early day, the amount of money he has received since the 1st of January, 1858, to the 30th ultimo, for forfeited bail-bonds and from intestate estates—specifying the date, amount and source of receipt in each case; which resolution was adopted.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to fit up the Fourth District Police Court-room, at an expense not exceeding $250, was laid over.

A preamble and ordinance were presented by Councilman GENET, making provision for compensation to members of the Common Council, providing, 1. That the members of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen shall be entitled to receive compensation for their services as such members at the rate of $8 per session, for not more than ten sessions in each month. 2. That the sum of $17,000 is hereby appropriated to meet the expenditure designated in the first section of this ordinance for the year 1858 3 That this ordinance take effect immediately. Laid over.

A resolution in favor of the Manhattan Gas Company laying their mains in Forty-third-street, between Eleventh-avenue and North River, was presented by Councilman NOLAN, and adopted.

A resolution requesting the opinion of Counsel to the Corporation as to the legality of the Common Council providing for the pay of its own members, and his comment upon the proposed ordinance thus recited, was offered by Councilman GENET, and adopted.

THE MARKET GARDENERS.

A preamble and resolution were presented by Councilman ROSS, as follows:

Whereas, The ground allotted to the Market Gardeners at the several markets in Washington and Fulton streets, are much more crowded than is for the benefit of our community; and under existing ordinances, all who want vegetables must go to the extreme end of the island for the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Markets, to inquire into and report as to the propriety of designating other sections of the City as stands for the said Market Gardeners, more convenient to the residences of our inhabitants. Adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen complaining of the old pier at foot of West Twenty-first-street, and requesting its removal, was referred to the Committee on Wharves.

The report of the Committee on Sewers, of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of building a sewer in Pitt-street, was referred to the appropriate Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to remove the decayed tree at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Eighth-avenue, was ordered on file.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Comptroller to pay the bill for iron and timber, contracted by the Superintendent of Wharves and Slips, under Charles Devlin, Street Commissioner, provided the same did not exceed $1,000, was concurred in.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen as to the necessity of the erection of a sewer in Orchard-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets.

Upon the question of the formation of a sewer in Fifty-second-street, some discussion arose. It was contended that there was only one inhabited dwelling in the street, and a few unfinished buildings. Councilman GENET thought that this condition of things formed a good argument for the denial of the erection of a sewer, and the President thought quite the contrary—that no one would either reside or build on the street because it was not sewered. On vote, the resolution to form the sewer was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen, in the confirmation of the assessment for a sewer in Forty-second-street, from Eighth to Sixth avenues.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, which will be found in yesterday's TIMES, of receipts and expenditures in the Finance Department, for the first two quarters of the present year. Total of payments $7,203,978 98. Total receipts, $5,742,989 59.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

[Advertisement.]

ESCAPE OF BILLY MULLIGAN.—The reason that the officers could not discover the whereabouts of BILLY, the ex Deputy Sheriff of San Francisco, when he was wanted by Judge RUSSELL, was, that he was disguised in one of KNOX's elegant and fashionable Summer hats, and, looking so much like a gentleman, he escaped their notice. This is a vile purpose to put so excellent an article to. Those, however, who want a cool, attractive looking and decidedly comfortable hat, must go to KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, for it. Price, as usual, only $4.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS "Come home to men's business and bosoms"—in them are blended our health and affections. Their use secures our health; their use secures our lives; so our children are saved to us and we to our children. Because they open and refine from all foulness, the blood is thus purified and pain and sickness vanish. Sold at 25 cents, old style—13 cents sugar coated—at Nos. 294 Canal-street, 296 Bowery and 211 Hudson-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Even if the whole surface of the body is absolutely studded over with pustules, incrustations, or running sores, it may be healed and purified by the Ointment, assisted internally by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT ENTERTAINMENT is to be given at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. The eminent tragedian Mr. J. PROCTOR, is to appear in his one Indian drama of "Outahlanchett," and his Irish drama of "O'Neal the Rebel," and farce "Cinchidry."

[Advertisement.]

AMAZING CREATURE! Is that man WYMAN, the Wizard and Ventriloquist, in his necromantic performances every afternoon and evening at BARNUM's Museum. He does apparently the most impossible things. He creates a world of laughter.

Brooklyn Items.

MR. BARNES' SCHOOL CONCERT.—One of the pleasantest affairs lately coming off in East Brooklyn was the concert given at the DeKalb-avenue Methodist Church on Wednesday evening, by the Senior Music Class of Mr. SAMUEL C. BARNES' public school. The house was well-filled, and a handsome deduction from the out-standing debt on the splendid piano of the school must have been effected from the proceeds. The house was decorated with flowers, flags, and so forth, but the singers, seated on a rising platform in front, formed far the finest portion of the decorations. The singing was exceedingly creditable to the pupils, and highly complimentary to the tact and success of their music teacher, Prof. DAVID P. HORTON. Mr. Superintendent BULKLEY addressed the audience happily upon the progress of the school and the uses of music in it. A gentleman present, delighted with a solo by a lady whom he presumed to be a professional singer, grumbled audibly at the introduction of outside aid, when Mr. BARNES assured the company that none but pupils connected with the school had taken any part in the concert. A proposition to have a repetition of the entertainment the next evening was negatived by the Principal.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A man named JOHN O'ROAKE entered the unoccupied house No. 401 Pacific-street, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was departing with all the lead pipe and brass cocks he could find on the premises, when he was fortunately discovered by Officer JOEL OAKES, of the Deputy Superintendent's office. He was arrested and taken before Justice BLATCHLEY, who committed him for examination.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Union Oil works in South-street, near Penny Bridge, which were entirely consumed, together with a frame dwelling and shed adjoining, owned by JOHN PETERS. The oil factory was owned by Messrs. KETCHUM & Co. Their loss is $700, not insured. Mr. PETERS' loss is $1,000 on dwelling-house—insured for $1,100, in the Hamilton Insurance Company, New-York. His loss on boat-shed is $500—covered by insurance in the Poughkeepsie Insurance Company. Mr. PETERS' furniture was saved in a damaged condition—fully insured. The fire was caused by taking a lighted candle near a cask of naptha.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A German named JOSEPH KEISMAN was almost instantly killed, on Thursday last, by being trampled upon by horses in a field in Myrtle-avenue, near Broadway. He was plowing, when the horses became frightened, and KEISMAN was killed while endeavoring to control them.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—CHAMBER BUSINESS.—No Chamber business can be transacted by members of the Bar after 10 A. M. Chamber and Special Term for *ex parte* business every morning from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., until further notice.

Litigated Special Term business will be heard on the first Monday of August, and not until then.

All notices for that time will be heard until disposed of.

The Seventh Ward Republican Association, SETH B. COLE, Esq., President, held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, and took further steps toward organizing for the Fall campaign.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey Items.

BURGLARIES.—For some few nights past burglars have been busily engaged committing depredations upon houses in Jersey City and vicinity. Wednesday evening a house in York street was entered during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of property of considerable amount, but, as the family are absent, the value of the goods taken could not be ascertained.

The house of F. S. LAW, No. 192 Bay-street, was entered on Thursday night and robbed of the contents of his pantaloon pockets, consisting of a pocket-book, purse and valuable papers. A burglary was also perpetrated at Bergen on Thursday evening, but the particulars are not known. The authorities are on the track of the supposed burglars.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Chosen Freeholders held on Wednesday at Bergen, the Committee on Workhouse reported that during the month of June there had been confined in the jail 90 persons; committed during that month, 50; remaining in jail, 45; awaiting trial, 21; sick and unable to work, 5; committed to workhouse and no board charged, 19. Total expense for boarding prisoners for month of June, $169 65, being a net saving to the County over the former system of $181 98.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 16.

$5,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	104
1,000	Virginia 6s	93
4,000	do	92¾
8,000	do	92½
6,000	Mo. State 6s	85¼
22,000	do	86⅜
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	86
3,000	do	85½
3,000	Tenn. S 6s '90	93
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97
500	N. Y. C. R. 6s	88½
1,000	N. Y. C B 1876	97½
7,000	Erie R. 4th M. B	58
3,000	Harlem R. 2d M	77
2,500	Il. Central R. R bs	87¼
10,000	LaC.&M.L G. Bds.	32
5,000	do s15	31½
38	Merchants Bank	110½
100	Metropolitan Bank	107¼
40	Phenix Bank	107
5	Bank of America	109½
50	Nic Transit Co.	2
80	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98½
160	do b60	98¾
50	do b60	99
150	Penn. Coal Co	77
18	do	76¾
75	Pacific Mail S.S Co.	83½
150	do	84¼
15	do	84½
25	do s60	82
160	do s60	83
250	N Y. Cen. R. R. b60	85⅛
350	do s3	85
300	do b60	85
400	do b30	85
860	do	85⅛
100	.....s30	85
400	La Crosse & Mil. R.	5
85	Mich. Cen. R. R	58½
50	do s30	58
400	Erie Railroad	18¼
100	do s15	18⅜
200	do s30	18½
150	do s3	18⅝
50	do s15	18½
150	Hud. R. R.R	28⅛
50	do b30	28½
100	do s15	28⅜
[illegible]00	Har. R. R b30	10½
50	do	10¾
100	Reading R. R	46
500	do	46¼
50	do s30	46
25	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23
320	do	23¼
150	do b30	23¼
150	do b30	23⅜
25	do .....bnw	23¼
50	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	45
175	do	45½
150	do	45¼
100	do b30	45½
160	do b30	45⅜
35	Panama Railroad	104½
100	Ill. Central R ...b60	76
75	Galena & Chicago R	88
100	do b60	88
50	do s60	87⅝
100	Cleveland & Tol. R.	36⅛
475	do	36¼
100	do b60	36⅛
450	do	36½
100	do .....b n w	36½
700	Chic. & R. I. R. s30	76
400	do	76⅛
200	do b60	76¼
100	do b60	76⅛
100	do s10	76
50	Mil & Miss. R.R. b30	18½
50	do	18

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Cal. St. 7s	86
11,000	Mis. St. 6s	85⅜
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	65
1,000	LaC.&M L. G bs.	32½
50	Bank of Commerce.	100½
120	Pacific M. S. Co	84½
110	do	84¾
100	do	85¼
100	do b60	86
25	do s30	84⅛
200	do s60	83¾
50	Del. & Hud.C Co s30	98¾
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	84⅞
200	do b30	85
200	do	85
100	do s10	85
[illegible]30	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88
25	Erie R. R. s45	18⅛
100	do s30	18
100	do s10	18⅛
300	do	18¼
100	do s15	18⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R. R	58⅞
100	do s00	58½
50	do	58¾
300	Reading R. R ...s10	46
100	do	45⅞
50	Panama R. R	104¾
100	Clev. & Tol RR b30	36½
600	do	36½
150	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	76⅛
50	La Cross & Mil. R.R	5
225	Mil. & Miss. R.R	18

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	L. C. & Mil. L.G.	32
1,000	Mil. City 7s	49
1,000	City Maysville 7s	40
7,000	Tn. Wa'rloo Wis 8s	35
10	Bk. of N. America	104½
10	Park Bank	101
30	Ocean Bank	95
10	Harm. Fire Ins. Co.	59½

FRIDAY, July 16—P. M.

There is no change to-day in the rates for Money. The Exchange Market is firm, without a a large business for Saturday's mail at 109⅝@109¾ on London. The bankers who have been enabled to buy Gold Bars at a discount, will remit by the *City of Washington* about $800,000, out of the California receipts of Wednesday last. Bills on Paris rule steady at 5 13¾@5 12½. There was some uneasiness this morning in regard to the non-arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, which was soon relieved by the telegraph

The announcement this morning of the sad accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad, had a somewhat depressing effect upon the Stock Exchange, but this was not long felt, except upon the shares of the Erie Company, which from 18¾ on Thursday settled down to 18⅛@18¼ ₱ cent. The rest of the market closed firm. The bid for New-York Central 85 ₱ cent.; Reading 45⅞; Rock Island 76⅛; Michigan Central 58⅞; Toledo 36½, and Galena 88 ₱ cent. The actual business at both Boards was to a fair extent on the Railway Share List, and firm for some of the State Stocks. Missouri sixes advanced to 85⅜@½ ₱ cent. Virginias were ½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. La Crosse Land Grants were 2 ₱ cent. up at the close, the management having finally resolved to pay the August coupon. The fight in Pacific Mail shares continues, and the *Bull* account is quite triumphant on the deliveries of the day, which were not made by the *Bears* without paying 84½@85, and finally 84¾ ₱ cent for the cash Stock. On buyer's option 86 ₱ cent. was paid, while seller's options were done at 83¾ ₱ cent. We have seldom known so sharp a corner on such limited sales. The sellers pay severely for their temerity in operating some weeks ago on "early information." The concern itself is making a great deal of money, the surplus of which the Stockholders, in general meeting, which will probably be called for about the 1st August, will no doubt see properly divided.

It is understood to-day that the New-York and Erie management decline to enter upon any common arrangement between the four great trunk lines from the seaboard to the West. The other three roads will now, of course, make their own conditions with each other, and with the Western connecting lines; the latter pro rating in any reduction of passenger fares that may be necessary to meet the independent position assumed by the Erie Company.

The doubt attempted to be thrown upon the character of the business meeting of the New-York Central Board of Directors day before yesterday, was corrected by the morning papers. The dividend meeting will not be held until the close of the month. There is really no doubt as to the continuance of the regular rate of the half-yearly dividend, 4 ₱ cent. The suggestion of distrust or division of counsels on this point is probably the result of the immense short sales of the stock in Wall-Street. But for these sales, the known, fixed policy of the Company, which their net earnings this season amply justify, would scarcely be questioned in any quarter.

In reference to the action of the Baltimore and Ohio Company on the difficulty recently made by the Erie, the Baltimore *Patriot* of yesterday reports:

> "Among other matters laid before the meeting of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, were the results of the late conferences in New-York City between representatives of the four great railroad lines running East and West, for conserving their true interests in a reform of the tariff of tolls. The form of agreement regulating the charges for all the roads for through freight from Boston or New-York to all points in the West, not only fixes the scale of prices, lifting them from the present unremunerative scale produced by the ruinous competition between the New-York Central and Erie roads, but fixes a penalty of $1,200 for violation of the scale in any and every established case. It also abolishes all outside agencies and runners, leaving the freights to take their own natural course; and under the agreement the through passenger fare on the New-York roads is to be restored to the former rate, or about double what it has been lately in the efforts of the Erie and Central to do as much harm as they could to one another. This general measure was fully agreed to by the representatives of the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio roads; while it is understood that personally Mr. MORAN, the President of the Erie road, was also willing to come into it. The measure had, of course, however, to be submitted to the directors of the several roads for approval, and the time to the 16th inst was allowed for that purpose. The Baltimore and Ohio Board yesterday acquiesced, with only three dissenting votes."

The practical effect of the late law of Ohio in regard to the transfer of stock at Columbus and the payment of interest, after fourteen days from 1st July and 1st January, at the same place, instead, as heretofore, at New-York, has led to the resignation of Mr. S. T. BULL, the State Agent in this City. The change of law will make the dealings in Ohio stocks quite embarrassing, besides rendering the New-York office of nominal, rather than real usefulness.

The following is Friday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$160,876
Payments	279,019
Balance	5,268,527

The receipts include $72,000 from Customs. The payments include $37,000 California drafts.

The following is the official advertisement of the loan of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, to be awarded on the 14th August, to which reference was made yesterday:

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to WM. H SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, and NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in 25 years from April 1, 1856, with interest semi-annually at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 ₱ share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 ₱ share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 ₱ cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds there for until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 ₱ cent on the 17th of September.
20 ₱ cent. on the 17th of October.
20 ₱ cent. on the 17th of November.
20 ₱ cent. on the 17th of December.
20 ₱ cent on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, Bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the Bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

The following table gives the present rates of Exchange in New-York, from the principal cities of the Union, corrected from the latest advices received at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

Boston	Par.
Baltimore	Par.
Philadelphia	Par.
Cincinnati	½ ₱ ct. pr.
Chicago	1 ₱ ct. pr.
Charleston	½ ₱ ct. pr.
Savannah	¼ ₱ ct pr.
St. Louis	¼ ₱ ct. pr.
Louisville	½ ₱ ct. pr.
Richmond	⅜ ₱ ct. pr.
Wilmington	½ ₱ ct. pr.
Nashville	1½ ₱ ct. pr.
Detroit	½ ₱ ct. pr.
Milwaukee	1 ₱ ct. pr.
Dubuque	1 ₱ ct. pr.
Mobile	½ ₱ ct. dis.
New-Orleans	½ ₱ ct. dis.

The following is a comparative statement of the import of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1st:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port	$2,085,009	$5,348,103	$2,2[illegible]3,843
Thrown on Market	2,047,803	6,180,464	2,176,444
Since Jan. 1.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port	$51,267,445	$55,667,815	$24,042,761
Thrown on Market	50,891,905	54,171,014	29,626,311

The following is the summary for the week;

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	2,269	$764,445	375	$126,723	232	$68,577
Manf. of Cotton	2,196	454,303	48	10,991	119	23,958
Manf. of Silks	522	450,994	8	3,349	66	44,284
Manf. of Flax	1,009	245,315	171	30,461	51	10,681
Miscellaneous	245	108,293	25	18,879	74	15,604
Total	6,241	$2,013,340	627	$190,563	542	$163,104
		190,563				2,013,340

Total entered......$2,203,943 Total Marketed..$2,176,444

The Broadway Savings' Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after July 19.

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling. Per acre.
160 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	79	82
80 acre warrants	89	92
40 acre warrants	110	115

We have received the following circular from Mr. FERDINAND KARCK, the Consul for Hamburg, at this port:

CONSULATE OF HAMBURG, New York, July 15, 1858.

I am authorized officially to bring to the knowledge of the commercial community of this Consular district, that the former commercial pound of Hamburg was put out of use on the 1st of January last, and that in its stead the metrical or the German Customs weight, which is 3.1759 heavier, and equal to a half kilogramme, has been adopted.

Accordingly, all quotations of prices given in the Hamburg *Allgemeinen Preiscourant*, has since that date already been calculated for the metrical weight.

By bringing this fact to the notice of your readers, you will oblige your obedient servant,

FERDINAND KARCK, Consul.

New-Jersey Free Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date is an account of recent bank investigations by the Governor of New-Jersey, and a statement that certain circulating notes are secured by Virginia 6 ₱ cent. State Stock. The implication is that the notes are consequently safe. If this is so can you tell why the Bergen County Bank notes are not redeemed by the State Treasurer, who holds the same description of stock for that purpose? The Bergen County Bank failed nearly one year ago. Suppose you invite the attention of the Governor of New-Jersey to this matter and oblige

A BILL HOLDER.

Real Estate—FRIDAY, July 16.

By a judgment order of the Supreme Court, in the case of DAVID L. SAYRE, Trustee of BLANCHE E. SAYRE *vs.* JOHN R. POWER, PATRICK CALLAGHAN and others, Mr. JAMES M. MILLER sold three lots on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet 1 inch, south of Forty-Ninth-street, to J. C. PAGE for $1,200 each. There are several feet of rock on the rear of these lots.

By order of the Supreme Court, Mr. LUDLOW sold a three-story and high-roofed brick house, on the south side of Thirtieth street, 260 feet east of Third-avenue, lot 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, to Mr. BEACH for $1,500 above incumbrances, amounting to $5,132.

Mr. LUDLOW also sold, under foreclosure, JOHN GLOVER against J. MCKINZEY, a frame-house and full-sized lot on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, 145 feet East of 6th av., bought by EDWARD A. DICKINSON, for $3,600.

The way in which real estate is sometimes advertised and sold at the Merchants' Exchange is a flagrant outrage upon the rights of defendants and cannot be too severely reprehended. We attach no blame either to auctioneer, plaintiff in the suit, or any other parties interested. We suppose and presume they each and all fulfill the requirements of the law to the letter. We are willing to believe that the Legislature alone should be held responsible for legalizing the injustice of which we speak. We have a case in point before us. In an obscure paper, the very existence of which is unknown to ninety-nine people out of a hundred in this City, and which not one buyer of real estate in a hundred ever sets eyes on oftener than once a year, the Sheriff advertised, as we suppose, twice a week for three weeks, a lot of ground 25x100 feet. But we will give the advertisement entire, as follows:

> SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM LYNCH against JOHN CLARK and others—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, I will expose for sale on the 16th day of July, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot of ground now known as lot No. 552, formerly known as No. 560 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, and which, in a deed from ANTHONY BARCLAY to HENRY ACKERMAN, dated the 25th day of May, 1792, and recorded Liber No. 165 of Conveyances, page 493, is described as follows, viz: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Sixth, formerly North, Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished in a certain map or chart thereof made among other lots by lot, No. 76, bounded southwesterly in front by Thomas-street, northeasterly in the rear by lot No. 96, northwesterly by lot No. 75, and southeasterly by lot No. 77, sold to TIMOTHY HERBERT, containing in breadth in front and rear 25 feet, and in length on each side 100 feet, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 24, 1858. JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.
>
> FULLERTON & DUNNING, Attorneys.

Now we should like to know where this "lot No. 552, formerly known as No. 560 Pearl-street, in the North Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Thomas street and by lots Nos. 95, 75, and 77,"—we say we should like to know where that lot is? Mr. LUDLOW does not know where it is, and because he does not know he does not and cannot advertise it in his own advertisements. This very "lot" of ground was advertised to be sold to-day; and yet, up to 12 o'clock this day, when Mr. WILKINS announced the adjournment of the sale for a week or two, we do not believe a solitary buyer of real estate in the City knew a word about it. We know nothing at all about the defendant in this suit, and this mode of selling his property at public auction may prove no injustice to him, but we do know other similar cases where it proves the very highest injustice to the defendants. Indeed, there was another case to-day not far removed from injustice. The case is this:

By judgment order of the Supreme Court, CHARLES MONELL, referee, in the suit of RICHARD H. BOWNE and others, administrators of ROBERT BOWNE, deceased, against JOHN JOSEPH and others, advertises in some paper the sale of house and lot No 56 Monroe-street, lot 26 feet 1 inch by 92 feet 7 inches, being a 3-story brick house, for which Mr. JOSEPH paid, as we are informed, $8,500, and was subsequently offered and refused $9,500. Of course it was not advertised, as far as we know, by any of the regular real estate auctioneers, as none was apparently selected. The sale was advertised to come off at 12 o'clock; but we saw no one and supposed the sale adjourned. But at 12½ o'clock a friend reported to us that fifteen minutes past the hour some one, whom we know not, sold the above-named house and lot to SAMUEL TYRON for $6,100. We were in the Exchange at the time, but neither saw nor heard a word of it, and our informant assured us the sale was not heard ten feet from the stand. We do not know, and to our knowledge never saw, Mr. JOHN JOSEPH, but we do know that if it were our case we should feel that the law which legalizes sales, in this manner, of hardly-earned property, should be amended.

It is not long since a house and lot were sold, which Mr. R. W. M. intended to buy. He watched the auction sales attentively, and was willing to pay its value. One day a friend told him the house had been sold three weeks ago. It was duly advertised, not as a house and lot, but simply as a "lot," probably in the "North Ward" of the City, known as No. so-and-so "Pearl-street," "fronting on Thomas-street," and numbered so-and-so on some old, dusty, worm-eaten map, filed away in a rusty old tin case, in some hole or corner of some office or other, somewhere or other. Our friend M. did not get his house, but the plaintiff in the suit probably did, and for just the amount of the mortgage.

The law should require all sales of real estate to be fully described accurately and intelligently located, and all advertised in one or at most two papers of the largest circulation; and, in addition, it should require every piece of property to be mapped on a scale, and all posted up in some conspicuous and easily accessible place. As it now is, a great number of the Sheriffs' and Referees' sales are worse than absurd legal farces; they are legalized injustice.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR—No change to note in the market; demand fully equal to the supply, holders firm; sales of the day 2,000 bbls. at $2 87½@$3 for Sour; $3 75 for good Superfine, Wisconsin and Illinois; $4@$4 25 for choice to extra do.; $4 12½@$4 37½ for good to choice extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian, and $4 50@$4 75 for double extras. WHEAT in good demand, and market a shade better; sales 40,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for unsound Chicago Spring; 70c for sound do.; 88c.@89c. for Red Winter, Ohio and Indiana, and 75c. for Milwaukee Club. CORN steady. Sales 45,000 bushels, at 55c. for unsound, and 49½c.@50c. for hot. OATS dull, and market not so firm—sound held at 37c. RYE unchanged. Sales 1,000 bushels at 58½c. WHISKY active and better. Sales 700 bbls. at 21½c. *Canal Freights*—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts to day*—7,740 bbls. Flour; 90,841 bushels Wheat; 47,806 bushels Corn; 3,915 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—6,058 bbls. Flour; 45,720 bushels Wheat; 16,144 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, July 16.

FLOUR quiet and steady; the receipts keep the supply full; sales 2,200 bbls. WHEAT quiet; Red Canadian $1 14, and White Canadian $1 22. CORN inactive and unchanged; sales 12,000 bushels, some damaged, at 66c.@67c., and 71c.@72c. for sound. OATS firm and not plenty; sales 40,000 bushels at 44c.@45c. for good to prime Chicago, in lots. Some prime Ohio sold on private terms. WHISKY, 23½c., with very light sales. *Shipments to-day*—14,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 36,000 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Friday, July 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 500 bales, at 11½c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 1,700 bales, and the receipts 910. The receipts here, up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, show an increase of 35,000 bales. Stock, 17,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool, 13 32d.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in good demand for the better grades, with some shipping inquiry; lower descriptions dull; sales 27,000 bushels at 99c.@$1 for white Canadian; 98c. for white Indiana; 93c. for red do.; and 70c. for unsound Chicago Spring. CORN and OATS quiet. FREIGHTS steady at 27c. on Flour, and 7½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 55,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—22,000 bbls. Flour; 41,600 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 1,500 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 16.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined 1c.; sales at 62c.@69c. CORN dull and declined 1c. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 48,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—12,500 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 38,000 bushels Wheat; 17,500 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 16.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; new Red, $1 15; new White, $1 20@$1 30. CORN firm. WHISKY steady. PROVISIONS firm.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Friday*—*First Board*—$100 City 9s, New, 101½; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, 51; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51¾; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 67; $1,000 Delaware Railroad Mortgage 6s, 81; $500 Long Island Railroad 6s, 78; 75 Minehill Railroad, 61; 38 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 53; 10 Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 15; 1 Morris Canal Preferred, 102½; 50 Reading Railroad, 23; 200 do., 23⅛; 35 Elmira Railroad, 10½; 3 Pennsylvania Railroad 41⅞.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '88, 110; Philadelphia 6s, 96½@96¾; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96½@96¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 101@102; Pennsylvania 5s 88⅛@89; Reading Railroad, 23@23⅛; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 76½@76¾; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 87, Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 66½@67; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅞@42; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 99½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 87@87½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 42@45; Morris Canal Preferred 102@102½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59½@59¾; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 61@62; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 15@16; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad. 10⅛@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 42@43; Long Island, 11¾@12; Girard Bk., 11@11¼; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47½@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9@9½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57½@58; New Creek ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6½; Lehigh Zinc, 1⅛@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	July 17
City of Wash'ton	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July 17
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July 21
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	July 23
City of Edinburg	New York	Glasgow	July 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 29
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
FROM EUROPE.			
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July 3
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July 4
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New York	July 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Westfield, three boys and servant Miss Westfield. Mr Prescott lady, two children and nurse, Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker Mr. Jordan and lady, Mr Winchester and lady, Mr and Mrs Reed and two sons. Miss Reed Mr Meurerheim and lady, Col. Bonaroy, Mr Crowneshield and lady, Messrs. Reyon, Parkland, Percival Douglas, Corden, Brittain, Bony Doubleday, Longmire, Warren Richards, Bond Thompson, Lowell, Martin, Danger, Wray Blake, Sturgis, Patterson Moor, Wallace, Bait, Sandeman Lousner, Lirest, Hill, Dike, Harding, Stevenson, Crabbites, Peaskworth, Whiteside, Lander, Minge Jones, Brynes, Theis and Miss Spencer.

In bark Hyperion, from Mayaguez P. R.—T. G. Wehner, B. Pease.

In Bark O. J. Hayes, from Buenos Ayres—Mr. Albert V. Weeks, of New-York.

In brig Ocean Isle, from Turk's Island—Mrs D Harriott and daughter, Mrs. Jas. Horne, Mr. A. W. Harriott.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 43 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon sets.....11 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 0 10 | Gov Island. 0 59 | Hell Gate..... 2 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 16

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Gilpke Keutger & Reichelt.

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, J. Briggs; Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia J. & N. Briggs; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins Agent.

Ships Fairfield Hathaway, Rotterdam Laytin, Hurlbut & Co. Jno. Knox, Ginn, City Point, R. P. Buck & Co.; Challenge Fabens, San Francisco, Wells & Emanuel; Martha's Vineyard, Robinson, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Wilhelmina, Dillingham, Buenos Ayres Oelrichs & Co.; Coriolan, Steengraffe, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger; Pearl, Hutchings, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Brigs Wheaton, Larkins Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; Mystic, Fish, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co; Gov. Brown, Axworthy, Havana, W. W. Russell; Dorothy, Field, Trinity, N. F., H. L. Routh & Sons; Cadiz (Br.,) Dale Philadelphia, Funke & Meinke; Richard, (Br.,) Le Gresly, Burin, N. F., Gillespie Dean & Co.; Zephyr, Smith, St. Croix, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Schooners G. L. Lovell, Boston, J. N. Nickerson; Melrose, (Br.,) Campbell, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Fleetwood, Burr, Georgetown, Woodruff & Robinson; Argus, Tucker, Jacksonville, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Hannibal, Wentworth, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Western Empire, (of Boston,) Soule, Liverpool May 30, with salt and coal to master.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool May 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug W. H. Webb.

Bark Omega, Morse, Havre June 1, with mdse. and 115 passengers to C. C. Duncan. June 27, on the Banks, spoke schr. Coquimbo, fishing; had 4,000 and reported fish scarce. Took a pilot off Nantucket Shoals from No. 11; has been 20 ds. west of the Banks, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Phantom, Quig, Rio Janeiro 33 ds., with coffee to Napier, Rankin & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Hyperion, Ward, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to J. P. Dwight.

Bark O. J. Hayes, Shiverich, Buenos Ayres, June 3, Point India 5th, hides, &c; W. W. De Forrest & Co. June 13, lat. 21 10 S., lon. 35 50, spoke brig Wm. Wilson of Philadelphia. June 19, off Pernambuco, passed a very large American clipper ship with double topsails to the fore and main and single mizzen topsail, steering south. It was reported at Buenos Ayres (no date) the total loss of bark Trovatore Carver, at Maldonado, where she put in for a harbor.

Bark F. H. Adams (Brem.,) Hahe, Cowes May 14, with coffee to Oelrichs & Co. Had light westerly winds to the Western Islands. The whole of the month of June westerly storms and heavy blows, accompanied with a heavy sea from N. W., and strong easterly currents. This side of the Banks had lost a decams John Schulze, of Rostock, a seaman, was killed by the topsail sheet chain. July 13, lat. 40, 20, long. 67 spoke dahig schooner Orient of Provincetown, 6½ months out, with 150 barrels of oil.

Bark William Patterson, Malaga June 2 with lead, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller. June 7, lat. 35 39 lon. 8 40, lost maintopgallantmast and sprung maintopmast. July 5, had a tremendous heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., which lasted 24 hours. July 8 lat. 38 27, lon. 60 59, passed part of a vessel's lower mast and trussle trees.

Brig Sea Lark (of Surrey,) McFarland Cadiz June 15, with lead, hides &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig B. G. Chaloner, Thompson, Machias 8 ds., with spiling to J. F. Snow.

Brig Wm R. Kibby (of Baltimore) Booze Humacoa, P. R., July 3, with sugar, &c., to J. W. Phillips. Left no Am vessels.

Brig Ocean Isle, (Br., of Bermuda,) Doe, Turk's Island July 7, with salt to Penniston & Jones.

Brig Nova Activo, Port.,) Magalhaes, St. Ubes 42 ds., with salt to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Novo Activo, (Por.) Magalhaes, St. Ubes 42 ds., with salt to S. E. Amsinck.

Brig Avoretta, (Br.,) (of Halifax,) Tuzo, Ponce June 25, with sugar to McCall & Frith.

Schr. R. C. Standard Jr., (of Baltimore,) Graves, Black River, Jam. June 29, with pimento &c., to master.

Schr. D. Trowbrige (of New Haven) Wedmore, Turk's Island 11 ds., with salt to Thompson & Hunter. 13th inst., at 9 A. M. during a dense fog, went ashore on the beach, near the Ocean House, "Highlands" where she lay until 11 o'clock of the night of the 14th, when she got off by the assistance of wrecking-schooner Excelsior, and leaking about 200 strokes per hour. The cargo is considerably damaged.

Schr. La Plata, (of Franklin,) Hutchins Salinus, P. R., June 22, with sugar, &c., to J. N. Onativia. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Equator, (Br.,) Albury, Eluthera 8th inst., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr Arcola, Carson, Baracoa 5th inst., with fruit to C. Ackerly. Left no Am vessels.

Schr Aer, (Span.,) Parez, Alicante 32 ds., with liquorice to Gomez Wallis & Co.

Schr Sea Bird, Carew, Newbern 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Ponce, P. R., June 29, with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. J. McLane, Lurvey, Gloucester with fish.

Schr. O. Spellman, Spellman, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence Albany for Middlet'n.

Schr. Whistler, Presbrey, Taunton, with mdse.

Schr. Mountain Avenue Greenfield, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Onrust, Thompson, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. C. B. Prindle, Loring Yarmouth, Mass.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Rogers, Portland Ct., with stone.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland Ct. stone.

Schr. Brazos, Dickenson, Portland Ct., with stone.

Schr. Uncine, Lawrence, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Sloop Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, with mdse. to S. Kenny.

Sloop Sarah, Staples, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop Artist, Forrester, Somerset, Mass.

WIND—Sunrise, N.E.; sunset, S.S.E.

Sailed.

Ships New World, Knight, Liverpool; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, St. John N. B. Bark Sarah Stevens, Demerara. Brig W. Gootland, Westoo, Gloucester.

Below.

Bark Weather Guage, bark Dorcas C. Yeaton, and bark Corilla, from Rio Janeiro.

Memoranda.

The ship Euphrasia ashore at Squan, lies in the same position. The wrecking schooner H. W. Johnson is alongside taking out cargo.

LAUNCH.—The new bark built at Dartmouth, Mass. by Messrs. Matthews Mashow & Co., and purchased by William Gifford, of New-Bedford, was launched on Saturday evening last. She is called the William Gifford, in honor of her owner. Capt. Nehemiah C. Baker will command her.

FOR HURD'S ISLAND.—The brig Homer, having been purchased by Messrs E. McCleave and J. B. Macy, at Nantucket, has been fitted for Hurd's Island, in pursuit of sea-elephant oil, under command of Capt. George Hagerty and sailed on Tuesday last, well appointed for a successful voyage.

THE WHALESHIP JUNIOR.—The following is an extract of a letter from Merrill & Leavitt at Sydney, N. S. W., to D. R. Greene & Co., agents of the ship Junior, of New-Bedford: "The ship Junior is fitting up to receive the mutineers and their 'guard' under the superintendence of the United States Consul and we hope to dispatch her in the course of ten days. It has been deemed unsafe by the Consul to continue the surviving officers in their positions as first and second officers of the ship, the remainder of the crew absolutely refusing to do duty under them. The ship will go home under the command of Capt. Alfred F. Gardner, of Nantucket. Mr. Provost sailed for home in the Indai, of New London, on the 1st of April. Mr. Lord, second officer, takes passage in the Junior. The eight mutineers who have been taken have been formally delivered to the United States Consul, and only wait the completion of the arrangements for their reception on shipboard. Every care will be taken that they shall be safely conveyed."

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 16—Arr. ship John Bunyan, Nichols, Cadiz; barks Forest Belle, Haverner, Greenock; Harriet Spaulding, Bocker, New Orleans. Below—Ship Alice Munroe from Liverpool; brig Water Witch, from Africa.

CAPE HENRY, July 16—The bark Carrier Dove, from Callao, has proceeded to New-York, in a damaged condition.

NORFOLK, July 16—Arr. in Hampton Roads bark Mary Francis, from Patagonia, with guano. Also, ship Old Colony, from Callao—reports she was considerably damaged off Cape Horn.

Spoken, &c.

B. Young—brig, of Calais, from Arroyo for New-York, July 7, lat. 26 lon. 70.

Cemetery—bark, from Newcastle for Philadelphia, June 11, lat. 47 30, lon. 16 30.

Competitor—bark, of Boston, from China for Havana, 92 ds. out, July 4, lat. 23, lon. 84 15.

Kate Hunter—ship, from —— for Liverpool, 12 ds. out, July 4, lat. 40 30, lon. 55 30.

Thomas Trowbridge—bark, for New-Haven, exchanged signals with, July 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, June 3, ship Margaret Eliza, Stroub, hence; arr., May 31, barks Hahnemann Abbott, hence for West Indies; Paladin, Wilson, from Baltimore, for New-York; Antagonist, Crowell, for do; Sea Bird, from Boston, arr. May 28; Henry Buck, Pendleton, hence, arr. May 30 Glenwood Glover, do 31; Swallow, Upton, from Salem, June 2; Salacia, Higgins, from Boston, 3d; brigs Island, Botsford, from Rosario for New-York; Bonita, Hatch, for do. Passed Point Indio, June 4 bark Homer, bound up. The U. S. brig Perry, from the Colonies on 3d.

At Ponce, June 28, Abby Thaxter, for New-York July 1; Robert Moore, for New-Haven 2d or 3d; R Fisher, just arr.; W. T. Buckman, for New-York, ldg.; bark Antelope, sld. for —— to finish ldg. for New Haven; schr. Mohawk, for Baltimore in a few days

At Mayaguez P. R., July 3, brig Delaware, of and for Philadelphia, disg., and a schooner for Philadelphia; also, schr. Miranda, Phipps, for New-Haven in 4 ds., ldg.